State Library

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1866.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street, One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year, in Advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00. For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXXII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900. NUMBER 30.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Bill-heads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention

The Story of a Story.

BY ALBERT LEE.

The editor sat at his desk, lazily sorting the week's manuscript. He was smoking his after-luncheon cigar and humming quietly as he glanced at the various superscriptions, watching unconsciously for any familiar handwriting or postmark. Presently there was a sharp rap at the door, followed almost immediately by the entrance of the assistant art editor, who bore every outward appearance of being extremely annoyed.

"What's up now?" asked the editor.

"I'm in a hole, Leighton," replied the assistant. "I can't get anything out of Von Beck."

"What's the matter with Von Beck?"

"Sprained his ankle, or fell off his bicycle, or something—I don't know. He's a week late with that illustration for Forbes's story, and the plates for that form have to be cast the first of next week. Here it is Wednesday, and he sends word he's laid up." The assistant art editor waved his arms in a gesture of despair.

"He does not work with his feet, does he?" asked Leighton.

"I wish he'd work a little with his head. I sent Johnny up with a note this morning, and he brought it back unopened. The janitor had orders not to let any one up to see Van Beck."

"Well?" queried Leighton, patiently.

"Well, what shall I do? I'd go up and haul him out of bed myself, if I could, but I can't. Chapman's away, and I've got to stay here in the office. There's no use sending any more boys up. Suppose we throw out Forbes's story, and put in that article on toadstools—isn't this the toadstool season?"

"Rot, Mac," retorted Leighton. "You know we can't throw out Forbes. I'd rather print the story without the illustration. But can't we get a hook on Von Beck some way? He ought to be able to finish the drawing in bed."

"Of course," answered Mac, "if anybody could go up there and pound the importance of it into his Dutch head."

Leighton looked with a pained expression at Mac, and then gazed thoughtfully out of the window. A gentle breeze was shaking the leaves of the potted geraniums on the tenement fire-escape across the way.

"You are not very busy this afternoon, are you, old fellow?" resumed Mac, persuasively.

"Nothing but manuscripts," answered Leighton, turning from the geraniums.

"Why can't you chase up to Von Beck's? You could take a batch of that stuff along with you, and read it on the elevated."

Leighton turned in his chair, and asked:

"Where does Von Beck live?"

"Ninety-something street," said Mac, with alacrity. "I'll find out," and he rushed, shouting for his stenographer, down the little passage that led to his own department. Leighton sighed and picked up a pile of long, thin envelopes. He snapped a heavy rubber band around them, put on his coat, and, taking his straw hat, strolled out into the hallway, where Mac was fuming and expostulating with a weary looking young woman who had spent two minutes of vain search for Von Beck's address among the B's. Then Mac seized the book himself, and scrawled the house and street number on a piece of paper.

Leighton walked slowly through the narrow streets and across the City Hall park to the elevated railroad station, and ensconced himself by an open window, in one of the double seats of the rear car of the train. It was comparatively early in the afternoon, and there were few other passengers. He pulled out an envelope, opened the manuscript, and set to work reading slowly, unconscious of his surroundings. As he finished his study of each contribution, he made a cabalistic mark upon the envelope, for the benefit of his clerk, and replaced it in the bundle on his lap.

As the train drew uptown, the cars filled slowly and finally at Fourteenth street some one took the seat next to Leighton. He merely glanced in that direction, saw that it was a young woman in a pink shirt-waist and a sailor hat, moved a little closer to his window, and proceeded with the reading of the story that her approach had interrupted. It was evidently not to his taste, for he soon began glancing rapidly over the last few typewritten pages, then folded the paper, marked the envelope and started on the next. He was conscious of the fact that his neighbor was stealing furtive glances over his shoulder, but this did not annoy him—she was welcome to such information as her curiosity might acquire from his rapid turning of the pages. He read steadily and scratched here and there with his blue pencil, and looked occasionally out of the window to keep his bearings. He disposed of several articles on scientific and social subjects, which did not seem to interest his neighbor very much, for she turned to her afternoon paper, but when he picked up the only blue envelope in the pack, addressed in a heavy, rectangular hand, he noticed that she folded the "extra" into a tight roll, and assumed a position so erect that she could easily look over his shoulder on to the page in his hand. These things he remembered afterward. At the time he was merely conscious of a slight jarring against his elbow.

The manuscript was neatly typewritten, and he turned to it with pleasure, after the strain of deciphering that last essay on "Esoteric Buddhism." It was a love story, and he smiled unconsciously at the conventional way in which it opened. His neighbor moved distinctly closer to him, with a kind of little jump. He turned his head slightly, and she looked quickly out of the window on the far side of the car. Leighton proceeded. It was about a man and a woman who had not seen each other for many years; they had loved in the early day, and the man was now trying to pick up the lost threads—"to rekindle the old fire." Leighton again smiled when he came to that expression, and as he paused on the paragraph he was distinctly conscious that his neighbor's weight was largely resting on his left shoulder. He stole a glance out of the corner of his eye, and made sure that she was intensely interested in his manuscript. He wondered why. It was a poor story, as stories go; he had no idea of accepting it. It was decidedly below the average in plot and construction; yet there was something in the style that he liked. He thought the author might do better work after a time.

All these ideas flashed through his editorial mind as he read. He knew he was not interested in the story, and under ordinary circumstances he would have skimmed rapidly over the remaining pages; but he was strangely conscious that his neighbor was absorbed in it, and it occurred to him to let her read it through. If she was interested in it, why would not the average reader be interested likewise? He wondered if the average reader really did enjoy that kind of sentimental, almost maudlin, rubbish. Seventy-five percent of magazine readers are women, he argued, and here was a woman who might be considered to represent the tastes of that 75 percent. Leighton, therefore, determined to try the story on the dog, and, turning the pages slowly, he noted his neighbor's interest. Now that he was alert he could feel her every move. She leaned forward, or sat erect, as the mild intricacies of the plot unwound themselves. At one point a very respectable old joke, which had been put into the hero's mouth, brought a smile of recognition to Leighton's lips, and he saw in the mirror, across the car, that the young woman positively beamed, and even seemed to color. He made a mental note about old jokes in general. The sentimentalism grew more intense as the pages turned, the lover pleaded, the woman spurned him, the moon came up, soft strains of music "flitted across the silent air," and the young woman in the pink waist gripped her newspaper, caught her breath and turned almost half around toward Leighton. He surmised that she had read faster than he, and was watching to note the effect upon him of that last chaotic, heartrendering paragraph.

He folded the manuscript slowly, conscious as he did so that the weight on his left shoulder was gradually removed. He made some hieroglyphics on the back of the envelope, and as he did so the guard shouted his station from the doorway. Leighton gathered up his papers, rose, stole a quick glance at his neighbor, and started for the door just as the train pulled into the station. He had seen that the girl was not bad looking, and her eyes shone with suppressed excitement. Leighton began to doubt his editorial judgment, and, as he walked toward the stairway, he determined to seek another opinion on that story.

Just then some one laid a hand on his arm, and he turned to find himself face to face with the young woman of the car. She was blushing, but she looked up at him with an air of quiet determination.

"I beg your pardon," she began, "I hope you will not think me too presuming, but I simply could not help speaking to you. I could not miss the opportunity. I saw you reading the story, and I felt I must ask you about it."

These words were rattled out as fast as she could speak them. She paused, breathless. Leighton smiled.

"What is it that I can tell you about the story?" he asked. "To be perfectly frank, I noticed you were interested in it on the train. Perhaps you will answer some questions for me, too," and he led the way to one of the benches on the platform and asked her to sit down.

"I hope you did not think I was dreadful rude to look over your shoulder that way," she began, "but——"

"Not at all," laughed Leighton. "That was natural. It was entirely pardonable."

"Yes, it was," she said, "because I am Miss Ida Barker."

Leighton looked at her with a pleasant but perfectly blank expression. He did not see the connection. He had never heard of Miss Barker. He felt for a moment as if he ought to have known at once who Miss Barker was. The young woman looked at him as if she, too, felt that he ought to have known. If she had said she was the Duchess of Marlborough, or the president of the W. C. T. U., she would have offered him some ground on which to base a mutual understanding; but the name Barker conveyed absolutely nothing to Leighton. Besides he was in a hurry to find Von Beck. He was about to tell Miss Barker that he was pleased to meet her, when she resumed:

"Will you tell me what you really think of the story?"

"That's just what I should like to have you tell me," he replied.

"But what good would that do?" she asked. "What difference does it make what I think of my own story?"

"Your story?" exclaimed Leighton.

"Yes, my story. I just told you I was Miss Barker."

Leighton stared at her for a moment; then a great light burst upon him. He jerked the blue envelope out of the package, opened the manuscript quickly and saw written across the top of it Miss Barker's full name and address. He colored slightly, and said:

"I had not connected you with the story at all, Miss Barker. In fact, this is the first time I have looked at the author's name. How very odd that you should have caught me in the act of reading it." Then, with a smile, "Do you think it is altogether fair to hold up a defenseless editor in this way?"

"I suppose not," she admitted, "but I thought if you did not want the story, you could give it back to me now, and that would save you the trouble of mailing it and of writing me one of your complimentary little fibs. Besides, it is not often that one gets a real live editor into one's hands, just fresh from one's own manuscript."

"Very true," said Leighton, looking vacantly at the blue envelope. His confidence in his editorial judgment was returning. He felt better. Miss Barker, after all, was not, as he had imagined, a representative of the great class of magazine readers. She had turned out to be the most prejudiced audience he could have had. He gave a little sigh of relief.

"It is not usually a profitable undertaking," he began, "to tell an author, especially a woman, the truth about her literary work; but if you will assume the responsibility, I will tell you honestly wherein lie the faults and the merits of your story."

"I will assume the entire responsibility," she replied, eagerly, "and consider it a privilege."

"Very well, then," said Leighton, and he at once proceeded to give Miss Barker a little impromptu lecture on the art of story writing. He was earnest and forceful in his manner, and she listened attentively. She did not like some of the things he said about her work, but she could see that they might be true. He praised what he had liked in her story, even more than it deserved, and then he gave her a few words of advice on her future work.

"Don't be too ambitious," he said. "Leave to others to write about heroes and heroines who love and die. Write of what you know about, and see before you. Remember that there is force in simplicity. Don't lay the color on too thick. Tell your little tale, and the color will find its way in of itself. You have no idea how many people, all over the country, are cudgelling their brains for intricate plots, when they would add vastly to the wealth of literature if they would only write of the simple things they see before them. Believe me, you can make a better story out of what you yourself have been doing to-day than you can with the antics of two love-sick puppets of your imagination. Gather your material, so far as you can, from real life; then dress it to suit your fancy. Yet don't get confounded by that old fallacy that fact is stranger than fiction. It is not. The startling stories served up to us as facts are the ones most cleverly coated with fiction. Use your imagination, but don't let your imagination use you. If you are going to tell me the story of the day's events, pick out the salient points, and make them a trifle more prominent by a little justifiable exaggeration. Just as an actor is made up with paint for the glare of the footlights, so should fact be assisted by fiction before it is submitted to the light of public scrutiny."

Leighton feared he might be growing eloquent, and broke off his lecture abruptly. He slid the manuscript into the blue envelope, and handed it to Miss Barker. Then he rose and said he must go. She thanked him and hoped she had not taken too much of his time; but she felt as she spoke that her manner was affected and distant. She was not thinking of Leighton—she was thinking of what he had said. He put her on a train. Then he hastened for the dilatory Von Beck.

About two weeks later another long blue envelope found its way to Leighton's desk. He recognized the handwriting on it and ripped it open, expecting to find a revision of the love story. But the manuscript bore a different title. A little note slipped out of its folds:

"Dear Mr. Leighton:

"I have followed your advice about writing of things I know and have seen. I have accepted your suggestion about using the events of one of my own days. Perhaps you will remember the day.

"Sincerely yours,
"IDA BARKER."

Except for the introduction and a few corrections by the editor, this is the story.—New York Independent.

A DEDUCTION PROCESS

Which Revealed a Whole Lot About a Young Man.

"Do you see that man with the dark moustache, said Sherlock Holmes, Jr.

"Yes; do you know him?"

"I never saw him before. He is married. He ought to live in a flat, but doesn't. His wife is afraid of the hired girl and he is left-handed."

"Mr. Holmes, you are an everlasting marvel. How can you tell all that about a man you don't know, and whom you never saw before?"

"Look at the second knuckle on his left hand. You see it is badly skinned. Also there's a black mark on his left cuff. Now, let us see what we must make of this. When a left-handed man pokes up the furnace fire how does he do it? By putting his left hand forward, of course. Thus it happened that it was his left hand which scraped against the furnace door. The blackened cuff shows that it was a furnace door. Having this foundation to work upon, the rest is easy. If he lived in a flat he would have no furnace to look after, and if his wife were not afraid of the hired girl, they would make the latter do the poking up. It is all very simple, if one's perceptive faculties are properly trained. He can't really afford to live in a house, because if he could he would have a man to look after the furnace. Therefore, he ought to live in a flat."

"But, hold on. How do you know the man is married? He can't be over 30 years at the most. Why may it not be possible that he lives at home with his widowed mother?"

"My dear sir,' said Sherlock Holmes, Jr., "I am surprised at your lack of perspicacity. If he lived at home with his widowed mother, he would permit her to attend to the furnace herself."—Chicago-Times Herald.

Senator Hoar's Little Joke.

Not long ago Senator Hoar, who is noted as an inveterate punster, was joined in the corridor of the capitol by a former colleague in the senate, and as they approached the entrance to the senate chamber Mr. Hoar motioned his companion to pass in first. "After you," said the ex-senator, drawing back politely. "No, indeed," retorted Senator Hoar; "the X's always go before the wise."—Argonaut.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL

Commission Unanimously Declares in Favor of the Nicaragua Route.

FIXES THE COST AT $200,540,000

The Waterway is to Be Under the Control, Management and Ownership of the United States—Why the Panama is Inferior to Its Rival—Difficulty of Acquiring Rights Over That Route.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, submitted by the President to Congress, gives as the unanimous conclusion of that body that "the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal, under the control, management and ownership of the United States is that known as the Nicaragua route."

The Commission estimates the cost of this route at $200,540,000. This estimate is much in excess of any heretofore made, and is due to increased dimensions and other features not heretofore considered.

The Commission also estimates the cost of a canal by the Panama route at $142,342,579, according to one route, or $156,378,258 according to another route.

As between the Nicaragua and Panama routes the Commission sums up a number of advantages favorable to the former. It states also that under the concessions given by the Government of Colombia to the Panama Canal Company that Government is not free to grant the necessary rights to the United States except upon conditions made by the company.

A thorough investigation has been made not only of the Nicaragua and Panama routes but of other possible routes, the Commission keeping in mind the industrial, commercial and military value of an interoceanic canal, and also the rights, privileges and franchises necessary to be secured for the construction of a canal under the control, management and ownership of the United States.

After going over the several routes the Commission considered the dimensions of the canal to be built. Having in mind the increasing size of the ocean-going vessels, it was determined to fix upon a depth of thirty-five feet at mean low water and a bottom width of 150 feet, with some increase of dimensions at certain points.

Taking up the Nicaragua route in detail, the Commission says that the route adopted follows essentially the lines laid down by the Nicaragua Canal Commission in its report of 1897-1899. It begins near Greytown on the Atlantic side, following the San Juan River, enters Lake Nicaragua and terminates at Brito, on the Pacific side.

The distance from ocean to ocean is about 186 miles. Plans are given for the great harbors required at Greytown and Brito. The most difficult engineering feat is the dam.

Referring to the commercial advantages of an isthmian waterway, the report says:

"As compared with Europe, the United States will derive from the canal far greater benefits, both commercially and industrially. The canal will aid the United States in securing and maintaining a position of primacy in the international trade of the world."

FOR A SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

State and Federal Aid to Be Asked For a Birmingham Project.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—Plans for holding an international metallic and industrial exposition in Birmingham in 1904-'05, are rapidly maturing. A bill to incorporate the association has been prepared for presentation to the State Legislature. The association will have an authorized capital of $1,000,000, but will probably be organized with a capital of $250,000.

A bill has also been prepared for presentation to the State Legislature providing for an appropriation of $100,000 to aid the project, and a similar bill has been prepared for presentation to Congress providing for an appropriation of $500,000. If State and Federal appropriations are obtained, and strong pressure will be brought to that end the exposition is assured.

The date agreed upon for the opening is November 15, 1904, and the exposition will run until May 15, 1905.

REPORT OF SECRETARY GAGE.

A Surplus in the National Treasury Indicated For Two Years.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The annual report of Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, begins with a statement of the total receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, as follows: Receipts, $669,595,431.18; expenditures, $500,068,371; surplus, $79,527,060.18. There was a decrease of $117,358,388.14 in expenditures as compared with the preceding year.

The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated at $687,773,253.92, and expenditures at $607,773,253.92, showing a surplus of $80,000,000. The estimates for the fiscal year are: Receipts, $716,633,042; appropriations, $690,374,804.24; surplus, $26,258,237.76.

Almost the last thing in the report is the recommendation that Congress reduce taxation by $30,000,000.

Dewey Arch Idea Given Up

The idea of perpetuating the Dewey arch in New York City, has been given up, and the subscriptions will be returned.

Opening in Egypt For Shoes.

Consul Schumann in Malnz says in a report to the State Department at Washington if American shoe manufacturers studied closer the requirements of the trade in Egypt they ought to be able to conquer that market with ease.

Brigadier-General Wilson Arrives.

Brigadier-General James H. Wilson, who arrived at San Francisco from China on the transport Thomas, left for Washington to report to the War Department.

Slaughter of Deer in Michigan.

State Game Warden Morse, of Michigan, has submitted his report which covers twenty-two days of open season for deer. He is confident that not less than 5000 deer were killed during the season. He advocates reducing the number of deer each hunter may legally kill from five to three.

Widow Fails For $47,868.

Theresa King, a widow, of Watervliet, has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Utica, N. Y., with liabilities at $47,868, and assets $100, claimed to be exempt.

TREATY WITH NICARAGUA

An Agreement For a Waterway Signed in Washington.

America Gets the Right of Way to Construct and Police the Canal—Nicaragua to Get $5,000,000 in Securities.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Hay, for the Government of the United States, and Senor Correa, the Nicaraguan Minister, for his own Government, signed a treaty whereby the latter Government concedes to the Government of the United States the necessary rights and privileges within her bestowal for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

This action is taken in anticipation of Congressional action upon the pending Nicaraguan Canal bill, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Pending the submission of the document to the Senate, which body must ratify the agreement, its terms will not be made public. It is understood, however, that generally Nicaragua grants to the United States Government the exclusive right to construct and operate the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific across Nicaragua, including the free use of the San Juan River, and of Lake Managua as part of the water course.

Nicaragua is also to get rid of any outstanding treaties that would tend in any way to abridge the privileges to be acquired by the United States. It is understood also that Nicaragua concedes to the United States full authority to police the canal. Nicaragua is to receive in compensation a certain amount of the securities of the canal construction company, and although it is not possible now to learn the figure set down in the treaty, it is believed to approximate $5,000,000.

The State Department already has entered into an arrangement on similar lines with the Republic of Costa Rica. This was because Costa Rica has established a claim to the right bank of the San Juan River, which must of necessity form about a third of the length of the canal, should the Nicaragua route be selected and be constructed on the lines which will be suggested by the Walker Commission.

An understanding also has been arrived at with the United States of Colombia covering the same rights and privileges for the Panama route as are conveyed by Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in the case of the Nicaragua route. So the State Department now has cleared the way for such action as Congress may care to take in the case of either of the canal routes which have been found feasible.

KITCHENER NOW IN COMMAND.

Promoted to Be a Full General For the South African Campaign.

London (By Cable).—The War Office announced that General Roberts handed over the command of the British troops in South Africa to General Kitchener.

GENERAL KITCHENER.

It is further announced that the Queen approves General Kitchener's promotion to be a Lieutenant-General, with the rank of General while in command in South Africa.

1200 FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Bolomen March Into Vigan and Give Up Their Arms.

Manila (By Cable).—Twelve hundred bolomen entered Vigan, Island of Luzon, and surrendered to Captain Green, of the Thirty-third Infantry. This is the largest number of men who have yet surrendered in Luzon at one time.

General Tinio has been keeping a swarm of bolomen along the mountains, and they have impoverished the food supply and cut off the leaders of the Tagalogs, but a considerable number of the Ilocanos, who had become lukewarm, believed that the surrender would hasten the collapse of General Tinio's power.

TURKEY ORDERS A CRUISER.

Price of $1,750,000 Said to Include $115,000 Indemnity to the United States.

Constantinopie (By Cable).—Hassan Pasha, Ottoman Minister of Marine, and General Williams, representing the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, have signed a contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman navy.

The price to be paid is $1,750,000, which includes $115,000 as indemnity to the United States for losses sustained by Americans during the Armenian massacres.

Slain in a Street Duel.

Henry Robinson, a well known young man of Waycross, Ga., was shot and instantly killed in a fight in which three of his brothers were engaged on one side and Deputy Sheriff McClellan, of Ware County, and two of his brothers on the other.

Forty-five Persons Drowned.

The steamer St. Mac, trading between Naples, Italy, and Marseilles, France, was wrecked and forty-five of her passengers and a part of her crew were lost.

Newsy Gleanings

One hundred families were rendered homeless by a flood at Onaheim, Cal.

The Navy Department has sold the old monitor Nantucket and the tug Cheyenne.

Brazalians charged with an attempt to overthrow the Republic have been released by a jury.

The population of Nevada is officially announced as 42,335, against 45,761 in 1890, a decrease of 3426, of 7.4 per cent.

A cut-rate war in the ice trade has begun in Philadelphia, and it is predicted that ice will be reduced to $1 a ton.

LAWYER KILLS MINISTER

S. D. Stokes Shot the Rev. J. H. Wohl in a Street Duel.

RESULT OF A STARTLING SERMON

The Tragedy Occurred at Williamson, W. Va.—Minister Passed the Lie and First Drew His Revolver—As the Lawyer Fell Seriously Wounded He Shot and Killed His Assailant.

Huntington, W. Va. (Special).—At Williamson, the county seat of Mingo County, W. Va., S. Davis Stokes shot and instantly killed the Rev. John H. Wohl, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in a street duel. The tragedy was the outcome of a sensational sermon filled with the spirit of reform.

Mr. Wohl determined to put a stop to the many dances given by the young people, and to accomplish this end on Sunday preached an exceptionally pointed sermon with dancing as its theme, illustrating the various arguments by original cartoons which showed that the dance hall was an ante-room to destruction.

Williamson was shaken to its centre. Mr. Stokes publicly told the minister that but for his sacred profession he would take great pleasure in blacking his eyes. The minister laughingly responded that he had seen the day when he had whipped men physically Stoke's superior for less. Mutual friends hushed the matter up and endeavored to reconcile all parties concerned.

Stokes stopped in front of the residence occupied by Mr. Wohl, several days later and while engaged in conversation with Mrs. Sarah Levine, of Richmond, Va., a visitor to Williamson, was ordered to move on from in front of the residence. Seemingly in a good humor, Stokes started to comply, when Minister Wohl, standing on the steps of his porch, angrily told him to hasten.

Stokes stopped. Hot words passed. Wohl shouting "You lie!" advanced down the yard toward his foe. As he faced him he drew from his hip pocket a revolver and levelled it at Stokes, who slowly retreated, though still facing the pistol.

"You lie!" again shouted Wohl and as he did so pulled the trigger. Pierced through the left side, Stokes dropped to the sidewalk and in the fall drew his revolver and covered his assailant. Wohl shot again and simultaneously Stokes fired.

A crowd of people gathered. Wohl was dead. He had been shot through the brain. Stokes was seriously wounded. On the porch, where she had taken refuge, lay Mrs. Levine in a dead faint.

Mr. Stokes refuses to say anything concerning the tragedy. Mr. Wohl was recognized as one of the most forceful and eloquent of Presbyterian ministers of this State. Mr. Stokes is a former President of Virginia University and comes from one of the best families of the Old Dominion.

WRECKS ON NEW ENGLAND COAST

Many Vessels Driven Ashore in the Easterly Gale.

Boston (Special).—Another Southern storm has swept over New England and gone the way of all such disturbances—straight off to the northeast, and, like hundreds of its energetic predecessors, left death and destruction in its wake. Just what it accomplished in New England can be summed up as follows:

Five Gloucester fishermen drowned, six coasting schooners complete wrecks, nine vessels sunk, eight schooners ashore and eleven others more or less injured through collision and loss of gear.

The usual amount of damage occurred on land—buildings blown down, telegraph wires prostrated and some delays on railroads in the northern portion through heavy snows.

ENVOYS AT PEKIN AGREE.

Instructions Sent by Secretary Hay to Minister Conger.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The State Department has been informed that the foreign Ministers at Pekin reached an agreement which was submitted to the home Governments. Secretary Hay cabled Mr. Conger authorizing him to sign the agreement on behalf of the United States Government.

On the basis of settlement the demand for the decapitation of the eleven princes is set aside. As to punishments, they are to be the severest that can be inflicted by the Chinese Government. As to indemnity, the Chinese Government is to formally admit its liability and then the matter is to be left for future negotiations.

PINGREE PARDONS GUARDSMEN.

Generals White and Marsh to Pay $5000 Each in Instalments.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).—Governor Pingree announced that he had pardoned both General W. L. White, former Quartermaster-General, and General A. F. Marsh, former Inspector General of the Michigan National Guard, convicted of complicity in the State military clothing frauds, upon the payment of $5000 fine by each, in annual instalments of $1000 each.

White was committed to Jackson Prison Tuesday to begin the ten-year sentence imposed on the previous day. Marsh is under bonds pending appeal from his conviction.

Rejects Appointment as Senator.

C. A. Smith, a wealthy Swedish-American lumberman, of Minneapolis, Minn., and a Republican, has declined the informal offer of Governor Lind, a Fusionist, to appoint him Senator to succeed the Late Cushman K. Davis.

Murder of a Wisconsin Lumberman.

George Furbush, one of the best known lumbermen in Wisconsin, was found dead in the road near Ashland, with a bullet in his head. He was murdered.

Tried Suicide at Same Time.

Anna Lambert, twenty-two years old, and William McGyerck, a teamster, both of St. Louis, Mo., had a sweethearts' quarrel and each took carbolic acid in separate parts of the city and reached the City Hospital at about the same time. Antidotes were applied, and both will recover.

Spanish Order For 600 Cars.

The American Car and Foundry Company, of Detroit, Mich., has received an order for 600 cars for the Northern Spain Railway. The contract has to be filled by March 1.

ENGLAND EASY TO INVADE

General Mercier's Sensational Speech in the French Senate.

Proposes That Plans For Landing of Troops on English Soil Be Prepared—His Motion Thrown Out.

Paris (By Cable).—General Mercier, who was Minister of War at the time of the arrest, first trial, and conviction of Captain Dreyfus, caused a deep sensation in the Senate in the course of the debate on the Naval bill, by pointing out the ease with which Great Britain could be invaded. He demanded that the Government introduce into the plans for the mobilization of the army and navy methods for the rapid embarkation and debarkation of an expeditionary corps.

In the course of an extraordinary speech General Mercier said:

"In view of the possibility of war with Great Britain, the use of the army is not sufficiently taken into account. The times are not the same as they were a hundred years ago. Steam the navy, the telegraph and the railroad have rendered the problem of the invasion of England much easier of solution.

"Moreover, England herself is no longer the same. The Transvaal war has shown that the British Army, although brave, is not equal to the task which England expects it to perform. The British Navy is powerful, but it has many coasts to defend.

"France, therefore, is numerically England's equal at certain points, and is even her superior in the instruments of destruction. History furnishes many instances of mutiny in the English Navy at the moment of battle. A landing in England, is, therefore, not beyond realization.

"This is not only my opinion, but that also of high naval officials. The British Premier recently expressed significant fears, and, if the principle of landing is admitted, the practical means of execution may be discussed.

"I venture to think that the work I prepared while commanding an army corps could serve as a basis for such a project—which would not be expensive."

At this point protests were raised and M. Falliéres, President of the Senate, asked General Mercier not to enter into the details of the scheme.

General Mercier replied that the scheme could be "held over the head of England, like the sword of Damocles," and he proposed a resolution that the Senate should invite the Government to complete immediately preparations for the mobilization of the army and navy by preparing everything necessary to embark and disembark as rapidly as possible an expeditionary corps.

Protests were raised from various benches, and M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, followed the President's ruling that the motion was out of order in the debate on the Naval bill by declaring, amid cheers, that the Government could not possibly accept it.

SHOCKING TEXAS MURDER.

Man's Clothes Saturated With Turpentine and Set on Fire.

Dallas, Tex. (Special).—Pate Bain, formerly a constable and a respected citizen of the Garland precinct, Dallas County, was burned to death in John Chapman's saloon, in this city. According to his dying statement he was drugged, robbed and then set on fire. His clothes were saturated with four ounces of turpentine and then ignited with a match. His body was burned to a crisp before the fire could be put out by those who discovered him.

John Chapman and E. D. Faulkner, his bartender, were arrested by the police, charged with the murder and three other men are being looked for. The men under arrest deny any knowledge of the crime, although it was committed in a back room of the saloon. The awful crime has shocked the entire county. Large official rewards will be offered to help develop the facts connected with the crime.

WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

Figure For 1901 is $185,903,551, For 1902 It is $171,773,855.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Secretary of War forwarded to the House Committee on Appropriations a comparative statement of War Department estimates for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902, together with a statement of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The estimates for 1901 amount to $185,903,551, and the estimates for 1902 amount to $171,773,855. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amount to $148,205,934. The annual report of Secretary Root is of more than usual interest, owing to its wide scope and the fact that it treats of subjects of such importance as the Philippine insurrection, the Chinese campaign, the developments in China and Porto Rico and, finally, with the subject of army reorganization.

A LUCKY WOMAN MINER.

Former Telephone Girl Brings $400,000 Back From Alaska.

Minneapolis, Minn. (Special).—Carrying drafts of nearly $400,000, Miss Margaret Kelly, formerly a telephone girl of Boston, arrived in Minneapolis on her way to Chicago, where she will visit friends, and to Boston to see her parents and provide for them.

Miss Kelly was one of five women who accompanied their brothers from Boston to Alaska in 1896.

Bill to Admit Oklahoma.

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, introduced in the Senate, at Washington, a bill to admit Oklahoma as a State, with two representatives. The usual provisions for a constitutional convention and the grants of lands for State institutions are made.

Bank of River Tiber Gives Way.

The bank of the river Tiber has given way between the bridges Ceste and Garibaldi, near Rome, Italy, owing to floods, causing damage to the amount of $7,500,000.

Inquiry Into the Booz Case.

Representative Driggs, of Brooklyn, introduced in the House of Representatives, at Washington, a resolution calling for an inquiry into the death of Oscar L. Booz, the West Point cadet, whose death was alleged to have been caused by hazing at the Military Academy. The resolution also calls upon Secretary Root for opinion as to the best methods to stop hazing at West Point.

Work of Restoration at Guam.

Rear-Admiral Remey reports that the work of restoration at Guam is proceeding favorably.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extra	25½	@	26
Firsts	24	@	25
Thirds to seconds	20	@	23
State dairy tubs, extra	23	@	24
Imitation creamery	15	@	19
Factory, finest	—	@	15½
Low grades	12	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	10½	@	11½
Small	11	@	11½
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7½
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	31	@	33
State and Penn	31	@	33
Western—Choice	27	@	28
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 100	2 35	@	2 37½
Medium	2 22½	@	2 25
Pea, choice	—	@	2 12½
Red kidney, choice	2 30	@	2 35
White kidney, choice	2 60	@	2 65
Yellow eye	—	@	2 37½
Lima, Cal	3 57½	@	3 60
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 22½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Ben Davis, per obl	2 00	@	2 50
King, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Greening, per bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Pears, Vicar, per box	1 25	@	1 75
Keifer, per bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Grapes, Concord, per bask	10	@	12
Niagara, per basket	9	@	12
Catawba, per basket	9	@	12
Cranberries, per bbl	6 50	@	10 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	8
Chickens, per lb	—	@	7
Roosters, per lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	8½
Ducks, per pair	50	@	70
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	7	@	10
Broilers, Phila., per lb	16	@	18
Fowls, State & Penn, per lb	9	@	9½
Chickens, West, per lb	5	@	8½
Ducks, East spring, per lb	10	@	12
Geese, East spring, per lb	10	@	14
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State—1900, choice, per lb	20	@	21
1899, fair	—	@	11½
Pacific coast—1900, choice	19	@	19½
1899, common to fair	8	@	11
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	95	@	97½
No. 1, per 100 lb	87½	@	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb	82½	@	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	82½	@	85
Straw, long rye	75	@	82½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Long Island, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Onions, Orange Co., per bag	1 25	@	3 50
Conn., red, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Conn., white, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Cabbages, per 100	3 00	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl	60	@	75
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	2 50
String beans, per basket	1 00	@	3 00
Squash, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per crate	1 50	@	2 50
Egg plant, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Peppers, per carrier	75	@	1 50
Celery, per dozen	10	@	35
Lima beans, per bag	50	@	1 50
Lettuce, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Cauliflower

Healthy Mothers

Few mothers are healthy, because their duties are so exacting. The anxiety of pregnancy, the shock of childbirth, and the care of young children, are severe trials on any woman. But with Wine of Cardui within her grasp, every mother—every woman in the land—can pay the debt of personal health she owes her loved ones. Do you want robust health with all its privileges and pleasures? Wine of Cardui will give it to you.

WINE of CARDUI

strengthens the female organs and invigorates weakened functions. For every female ill or weakness it is the best medicine made. Ask your druggist for $1.00 bottle Wine of Cardui, and take no substitute under any circumstances.

Mrs. Edwin Crass, Gormer, Mich.: "When I commenced using Wine of Cardui I was hardly able to walk across the house. Two weeks after I walked half a mile and picked strawberries. When my other child was born I suffered with labor pains 24 hours, and had to raise him on a bottle because I had no milk. After using the Wine during pregnancy this time, I gave birth last month to a baby girl, and was in labor only two hours, with but little pain, and I have plenty of milk. For this great improvement in my health I thank God and Wine of Cardui."

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Youth—Oh, I don't want to take this character. I'll make a fool of myself sure.

Maiden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

Robert Burns, the poet, divided the scale of good wifeship into ten parts: Good nature, 4; good sense, 2; wit, 1; personal charms, 1. The remaining two degrees covered fortune, education, family, blood.

Malformations among goldfish are produced by the Chinese by agitating the fertilized eggs at a certain stage of their development.

FREE BLOOD AND SKIN CURE.
An Offer Proving Faith.

Ulcers, Eating Sores, Cancer, Scrotula, Itching Skin, Scabs and Scales of Eczemr, Aches and Pains on bones, back or joint, Syphilitic Blodi Poison, Rotten Gums and Chronic Rheumatism, and all obstinate, deep-seated blood troubles are quickly cured by taking a few large bottles of Botanic Blood Balm. We challenge the world for a case of blood dicase that Botanic Blood Balm will not cure. The cures are permanent and not a patching up. Is your blood thin? skin pale? all run down? as tired in the morning as when you went to bed? catarrh? putrid breath? eruptions sores in mouth or throat? If so, you blood is bad. Blood Balm will make the blood pure and rico, heal every sore; stops the aches and pains, bulld up the broken down body and invigorats the old and weak. Botanic Blood Balm, the only perfect blood purifier made. Sold at drug stores; $1 der large bottle, including complete directions. To prove our faith in Blood Balm a rial bottle is given to sufferers. For free trial bottle, adsufferers. For free trial bottle, address Blood Baim Co., Atlanta, G. Don't resitate, but write at once del scribing trouble and free personag advice given. Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Over 3000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Sept. 24th 1900.

TRAIN SERVICE

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 2:45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " " 4:25, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 9:30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " 12:30, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Eliz. City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday " " 5:55, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " 6:55, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m. for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Edenton River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong river.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Belhaven, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. R. Road and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong river Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon, and Friday 12:00, p. m., for Pasquotank River Landings. Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agt., Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mngr. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

F. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Cassets a specialty All kinds of Cabinet Work done

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor.
ROBERT P. JENKINS, Associate Editor.

OUR AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

The recent southern Industrial convention went on record as very strongly in favor of the present much discussed ship subsidy bill. It transmitted the following resolution to the president of the Senate, thus pertinently voicing its opinion on that important measure:

"That the upbuilding of our American merchant marine is very important to the further development of Southern industry, and, therefore, we recommend to our national Congress the early passage of a ship subsidy bill for all American vessels, which shall be equitably based upon the tonnage actually carried besides compensation for carrying the mails."

Industrial interests and party creeds are beginning to clash, and it looks as if the dead may yet awake.

ADVICE TO PORTO RICANS MISPLACED.

Kipling's advice to England "not to hustle the east" applies to home reformers. Some months ago a New England society for the prevention of cruelty to animals sent to Porto Rico a large number of circulars. A special paragraph referred to the cruelty of using a frosty bit in horses' mouths and advised warming it carefully. Inasmuch as most of the people have never seen ice the advice was somewhat misplaced. A good many years ago a clever Yankee built a house in sections, took it around the Horn and set it up in Hawaii over a carefully made cellar. The cellar still exists, a monument to the inappropriate. It is a good place for centipedes to build their homes, but beyond that as useless as an ice chest in Greenland.

According to the Nation leaders among the colored people at the south are coming to appreciate the importance of agriculture and ownership of lands as a means of self-help. In the Yazoo-Missippi delta, an irregular tract of fertile soil containing 4,500,000 acres, Negroes have been occupied for many years clearing the land and forming small settlements. They surmounted these hardships, built for themselves rude cabins, and have prospered until now they have a town of 250 inhabitants, with a surrounding dependent population of 1,500, living on farms of from 40 to 20 acres each. New settlers are coming in steadily, so that the acreage under cultivation increases rapidly from year to year. Fifteen thousand acres are already under cultivation at this one settlement, and Mr. Montgomery estimates that in the whole delta colored people own and pay taxes upon 225,000 acres, which they have reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

The report of Comptroller Dawes of the treasury shows that individual national bank deposits, which are perhaps the best indication of the state of the country with respect to prosperity, exceeded $2,508,000,000 on the 4th of September last. On the 20th of September, 1898, the total was about $2,031,400,000, and in the middle of December, 1897, it was only $1,916,600,000. The whole amount of bond-secured circulation at the end of October was $298,829,664, or over $47,000,000 less than the amount of new bonds issued.

Democracy has fallen upon evil days. Her present predicament is thus depicted by the Atlanta Constitution:

"While the democratic party is being attacked on the one side by a set of self appointed reorganizers, whose only claim to leadership it is that they voted the republican ticket, is being appealed to from another side to abandon its integrity, to go off after a new set of leaders, whose brief support has not been of such a character as to have won confidence."

It appears to be a case of shut your eyes and trust to luck.

In relation to trusts the President's message goes directly to the point when it says: "Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are within federal jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by Congress."

A condition confronts us. Let us have done with demagogic howlings and socialistic denunciations. It's up to the national legislature to do things.

One of our brothers of the pen thinks that Aguinaldo has still a chance to come in and make a fortune as a star lecturer. An income of $500 a night is better than trying to rule 1200 islands without experience, knowledge or responsibility.

France is still crying "Down with the English." A contemporary suggests that so far as Kruger is concerned he was down with the English about as long as he cared to be.

From every section of the country comes the same story of unprecedented activity in Christmas goods. The thronged stores and lavish purchases mean more than simply large sales of holiday gifts.

Political Department.

[This Department will be devoted to Local, State and National politics by the EDITOR.]

Figuratively speaking, the American people have simply declared that Prosperity is good enough for them.

Fifty thousand Spaniards have emigrated to Cuba during the past year They take kindly to a Republican form of government and evidently have no hard feeling against the United States.

In the Southern States, namely—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Lousiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—Mr. Bryan's vote fell off 225,000 compared with 1896.

The Brooklyn Standard contends that Bryan deserves every feeling man's sympathy. Overwhelming defeat was bad enough, but to be offered a place in a theatrical show, even at $20,000 a year, is as Artimus Ward said, "2 mutch."

Of the manufacturing world there is nothing to say except that the manufacturing world is busy. As this is all the manufacturing world cares to have said about itself, there is nothing further to say. All under Protection and sound money too!

The Boston "Herald" says that the business boom that has come since the election may fairly be attributed to the Republicans. There has been no new agricultural harvest. We are glad to find an independent paper that can find a crumb of credit to throw to the Republican party.

SENATOR PRITCHARD FOR THE CABINET.

There is a strong movement on foot to urge the President to recognize the South through a Cabinet position. The Southern members and leading Southern Republicans are uniting on Senator J. C. Pritchard as a member of the President's official family as he best typifies the true element of loyal, able and aggressive Southern Republicanism.

We have but one objection It would remove the only Southern Republican from the Senate—one of its most useful members.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message is a long one, but it is broad, sane and thoroughly American. It will well repay a careful reading. The courage and humanity shown by the Administration in dealing with the Chinese question is applauded by the country, nor will any reasonable peron find fault with the policy which is outlined for the government of the Philippines. The promise to Cuba is being kept in letter and spirit. Porto Rico is prospering under the treatment accorded by the United States, and further advances are certain when the new regime in the Island gets fully in operation.

Measures are recommended to strengthen the ties between the United States and the principal nations of Europe that will appeal to Americans of all shades of political opinion. The injunction of the Constitution that the President "shall, from time to time, give the Congress information of the state of the Union and reccommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient" is observed with comprehensiveness and intelligence.

In concluding the Message the President gives to the country a striking sentence: "Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure peace."

A full synopsis of the Message appears on our last page. Read it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1900.

President McKinley has taken occasion to express his pleasure at the business-like manner in which Congress has got down to work, to Senators and Representatives who have called on him. The House has been especially active. One of the big appropriation bills—Legislative, Judicial and Executive—has been reported; the Army reorganization bill, providing for a regular army of from 58,000 to 100,000 men in the discretion of the President, has been reported and passed; the Oleomargarine bill has been passed, and the Revenue reduction bill has been reported from the Ways and Means committee. In the Senate the Ship subsidy bill, which was taken up by a vote of 38 to 20, the affirmative votes being all republican is being considered, and unless the democrats resort to filibustering tactics will shortly be passed; progress has been made in executive session, toward the ratification of the Hay Pauncefote treaty, and the Army bill has been introduced and referred to the Military committee. These are only the outward accomplishments. There has in addition, been an enormous amount of work by the committees of both House and Senate toward preparing other measures. All in all it is a remarkable beginning for the session, and reflects credit upon both branches of Congress.

The men who are directing the work of Congress are thoroughly in accord with the advice in the President's message concerning the danger of being tempted into making extravagant appropriations by the prosperous condition of the national Treasury. The country is rich enough and prosperous enough for liberality, but the republicans do not believe that any country is ever rich enough or prosperous enough to justify extravagance, and no extravagance will be authorized by Congress.

Senator Fairbanks has introduced a bill for the admission to the Union as a State of Oklahoma, and providing for two Representatives in Congress.

The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission favors the Nicaragua route, as expected, and there is no doubt that the bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal will become a law at this session of Congress, although the Hepburn bill which passed the House at the last session and is now pending in the Senate may be amended before it is passed. Owing to the number of Senators who believe that the treaty negotiated with England by Secretary Hay during the last session of Congress providing for the abrogation of that portion of the Clayton-Balwer treaty which pledges the U. S. and England not to construct an Isthmian Canal without the consent of both, should be ratified before the Canal bill is passed. Senator Lodge, who has charge of the treaty, is pushing it so as to clear the way for the canal bill.

One feature of the Ship subsidy bill, now being considered by the Senate as the regular order of business, its opponents are careful to say nothing about. It is that clause of the measure which provides that all vessels receiving subsidy are required to carry the ocean mails of the U. S. free of charge, and in case of war may be impressed by this government as auxiliary cruisers or transports.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, in the wise providence of our loving heavenly Father, our W. C. T. U. is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its faithful members, in the death of Mrs. J. B Blades, which sad event occurred on the 1st day of November, 1900, at her home in Elizabeth City, N. C., after failing health for over one year.

Resolved, 1, That in the death of sister Blades, the M. E. Church, the W. F. M. Society of Elizabeth City hath lost a devoted member, and our own W. C. T. U. society an earnest and constant worker for Christ.

2. That we will cherish her memory and emulate her example, as expressed in her devotion to Christ and his cause.

3. That our sympathies and condolence be expressed to her husband and her two sons, and other kindred, and that we assure them of our prayers.

4 That a copy of this prample and resolutions be spread on the minutes of this society and a copy be sent to the N. C. White Ribbon, and our town papers for publication.

MRS. KATE E. ZIMMERMAN,
" ELLA MELICK,
" EDITH SMITH,
Committee.

Stories of John Sherman.

To his aid in his political life John Sherman brought a nature instinctively methodical and an unflinching probity. He saw to it that the public moneys were not squandered or used for dishonest purposes. A claim for $1,000,000 was once brought to him for his signature. It had been regularly allowed, but it was illegal, and he refused to sign.

"It has been allowed," insisted the claimant's attorney, "and you must sign it."

"I will not," repeated Mr. Sherman, and he did not. He would have resigned, he afterward confided to a friend, had it been required of him sooner that even seem to sanction a fraud. Neither would he permit irregularities. The chief of a bureau one day came to him for an order to pay for some machinery.

"Has it been advertised?" asked the secretary.

"No," said the chief, "but there are only two places where it can be made, and we are accustomed to get their bids and contract with the lowest."

"But," said the secretary, "the law says it must be advertised."

"At least this may pass, for it is made, and we need it."

"I cannot help that. The law says it must be advertised, and advertised it must be." And advertised it was at a very large saving to the government.—Saturday Evening Post.

A Lesson In Seamanship.

Captain Hans Miron, who lost his life at his post of duty on the burning Saale at Hoboken, was fond of telling of his early introduction to the stern realities of his chosen career. He had but just come on board the schooner where as cabin boy he was to serve his apprenticeship to the sea and was still staring about him with boyish interest and inquisitiveness when the skipper approached and ordered him to assist in washing down the deck.

He put down his bundle and started awkwardly to do so, when a second order, accompanied by emphatic expletives, was given him to take off his shoes and stockings. He was perfectly willing to oblige, but at home he had not been permitted to wet his feet. "No," he answered innocently, with an engaging smile, "I should not mind, but my mother does not allow it."

The skipper was a rough old sea dog who did not appreciate obedience unless it was rendered to himself, and his reply was a stunning blow that flung the boy across the deck. "But after that," Captain Miron would say, with a great laugh and not a shadow of resentment, "I knew who was captain of that schooner, and it was not my mother."

Four Kings and a Joker.

At the time of Colonel Cody's advent into the capital of Germany the old Emperor William was entertaining there three kings of smaller Germanic powers. The royal gentlemen were very much interested in the Buffalo Bill exhibitions, and Colonel Cody was the recipient of many favors from the emperor himself. One feature of the performance was the exhibition of the antiquated Deadwood coach containing passengers who are attacked by Indians and finally rescued by cowboys.

The kaiser asked to be allowed to ride in this vehicle with his royal guests and to participate in this interesting experience. The request was of course granted, and when the coach was furiously assailed by howling Indians its inmates were as usual saved by gallant cowboys.

After it was over and as the royal party were descending from the coach the emperor remarked:

"Colonel Cody, I do not suppose this is the first time that you have ever held four kings."

"No, your majesty," returned the quick witted scout, "but this is the first time I ever held four kings and a royal joker at the same time!"—San Francisco Evening Post.

TO OUR READERS

Here is a great bargain we offer you.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

AND

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press

Both Papers One Year for only

$1.50.

The Twice-a-Week Free Press is conceded by all to be a leading newspaper.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the Carolinian and 104 copies of the Free Press, for only $1.50.

Address

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, E. City, N. C.

A Clincher.

Old Lover—I know I am old enough to be your grandfather, but, my darling, I have an immense fortune to bestow upon you.

Young Heart—I hesitate to answer.

Old Lover—Do not keep me in suspense. I have heart disease, and under excitement I am likely to die at any moment.

Young Heart—Then I will be yours.

It Worked Well.

"And have you tried the plan of greeting your husband with kind words when he comes home late, as I suggested?" asked the elderly friend.

"I have," said the youngish woman, "and it works like a charm. He stays home all the time now trying to figure out what is the matter."—Indianapolis Press.

Early Use of Pigeons.

Pigeons were employed in early Egyptian days, navigators taking them on their galleys and liberating them when they arrived at their destination in order to announce their safe arrival to their friends or employers. The Romans utilized them in communicating with each other in wartime.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

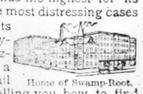
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

USE THE

"Monarch" Broiler

And odorless Fry-Pan.

Broiled meats are admitted to be the most palatable and nourishing.

The "Monarch"

broils quickly without checking the fire and saves the juices of the meat. The odorless pan made in one piece of Swedish steel is light, durable, and heats evenly and quickly. Send for descriptive circular of this and other lines of goods.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Champion Mfg. Co.,

ROCKY HILL, CONN.

"WHITAR"

ONLY WHITE TAR SOAP IN THE WORLD.

Whitar Soap is a luxurious and purified toilet soap and superior to the old black tar soaps in every way.

It contains all the healing and antiseptic properties of the black tar soaps, with entire freedom from their objectionable features.

It soils neither towel nor wash bowl, for its lather is snow-white.

It lathers in HARD or soft water far more freely, than other tar soaps, and being 10 per cent. pure, outlasts any of "the filled" soaps of equal size.

It contains much more glycerine than other soaps, and this together with its soft thick lather make it a king among shampoo soaps. In the treatment of skin, scalp and hair diseases, aggravated cases of dandruff, scald head, falling hair, etc., Whitar is highly recommended.

Physicians recommend it for babies' baths, and in cases of chafe or heat rash, the soap is peculiarly efficacious.

Ask your dealer for it.

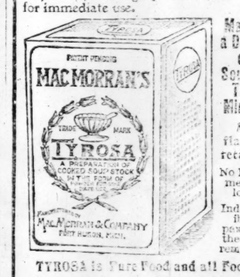
MANUFACTURED BY

CLINTON SOAP CO.,

CLINTON, IOWA.

TYROSA for SOUPS

Soup stock prepared in the form of Dry Flour, thoroughly cooked and ready for immediate use.



Makes a Delicious Soup in Ten Minutes

All flavors retained

No Nutriment is lost.

Indigestible parts of the food removed.

TYROSA is Pure Food and all Food.

A 10 cent package makes six quarts of soup. Three varieties, Pea, Bean, Vegetable Turtle.

For sale by grocers.

PREPARED BY

MAC MORRAN & CO., Port Huron, Mich.

Chartered 1866

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Every Desirable form of up-to-date Life Insurance Contract Is issued by this Old and Sterling Company.

"Results are the Best Proof"

Twenty Millions of Dollars

have been paid by the Hartford Life to the families of policy holders.

Ratio Assets to Liabilities

$142 TO EACH $100

Premium Rates, Loan, Self-djusting Paid Up and Extended Insurance Values, Guaranteed in the Policy.

Simplicity secured. Get a Hartford Life Policy and you get the best.

GEO. KEENEY, President, - - - - - - - C. H. BACALL, Secretary.

M. L. SANDERLIN, Gen'l Man'g'r.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WANTED, Special agents in North and South Carolina, who are producers. Liberal contracts for good men. Apply, with references, to the General Manager at Elizabeth City.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute

(FOR BOTH SEXES)

—ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—

The largest and oldest School in East-North Carolina offers five courses of study:

I. Classical Course,
II. English Course,
III. College Preparatory,
IV. Business Course,
V. Music Course.

DIPLOMAS GRANTED UPON COMPLETION OF ANY OF THE ABOVE COURSES.

Students admitted to the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest and Trinity Colleges upon certificate BUSINESS COURSE THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL. Fall term opens September 17th, 1900. Rates of Board and Tuition very low. Write for a catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEEP, President,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLIS H. ROGERS

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET.

New York

orth Carolina Shad a Specialty.

tencils furnished at a moments notice

REFERENCE:—Banks and other financials when required Stencil furnished at the Home Office at a moment's notice.

A. W. HAFF

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Agents.

TRY THE

"NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,

ORANGE, MASS.

28 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Dallas, Texas. San Francisco, Cal. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

The Shoe and the Woman.

Hereupon I ventured to reason with the woman.

"Your conventional immunities," I urged, "are not compatible with the new responsibilities which you seek to assume. That is where the shoe pinches."

The woman gave me a withering look.

"Pinches!" she exclaimed most scornfully. "It's a mile too big! I could wear two sizes smaller!"

Oh, what a futile thing mere logic seemed now!—Detroit Journal.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW-YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Published Monday, Wednesday and Friday, is in reality a fine, fresh, every - other - day Daily, giving the latest news on days of issue, and covering news of the other three. It contains all important foreign cable news which appears in THE DAILY TRIBUNE of same date, also Domestic and Foreign Correspondence, Short Stories, Elegant Half-Tone Illustrations, Humorous Items, Industrial Information, Fashion Notes, Agricultural Matters and Comprehensive and Reliable Financial and Market reports.

Regular subscription price $1.50 year. We furnish it with the North Carolinian for $2.00 per year.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Published on Thursday and known for nearly sixty years in every part of the United States as a National Family Newspaper of the highest class, for farmers and villagers. It contains all the most important general news of THE DAILY TRIBUNE up to hour of going to press, an Agricultural Department of the highest order, has entertaining reading for every member of the family, old and young, Market Reports which are accepted as authority by farmers and country merchants, and is clean, up to date, interesting and instructive.

Regular subscription price $1.00 year. We furnish it with the North Carolinian for $1 25 per year.

Send all orders to the North Carolinian, Eliz City N.C.

Taking Turkish, Vapor, or Medicated Baths.

All the luxuries of a HOT SPRINGS Institution in YOUR HOME for TWO CENTS. They are RESTFUL, REFRESHING, GIVES POWER TO RESIST DISEASE. Our new and improved THERMAL BATH CABINETS are AUTOMATIC, are constructed, so that you can supply your self with drinking water and remain in them WITHOUT AN ASSISTANT. Our Cabinet Baths produce PERFECT HEALTH, CLEANLINESS, VIGOR and BEAUTY. Will cure RHEUMATISM, NERVOUSNESS, Colds, La Grippe and Malaria. PHYSICIANS recommend them for WOMEN'S TROUBLE, Blood and Skin Diseases. Thermal Baths purify the blood, invigorate every tissue of the entire system by opening the SEVERAL MILLION POROUS OUTLETS OF THE SKIN, and expelling from the system by profuse PERSPIRATION, ALL IMPURITIES, PURE SALTS, ACIDS, AND POISONOUS MATTER which, if retained, cause disease, sickness and premature death.

PRICES $2.00 to $25.00. Write for our Catalogue before buying a Bath Cabinet.

We want enterprising MEN and WOMEN to represent us EVERYWHERE. Exclusive territory given.

Standard Bath Cabinet Co., Toledo, Ohio.

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS—POPULAR PRICES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE has for nearly sixty years been recognized as the People's National Family Newspaper, for farmers and villagers. Its splendid Agricultural Department, its reliable market reports, recognized authority throughout the country; its fashion notes, its Science and Mechanics Department, its fascinating short stories, etc., etc., render it indispensable in every family. **Regular subscription price, $1.00 per year.**

NEW-YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE published on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, is a complete up to date daily newspaper, three days in the week, with all important news of the other four days. Profusely illustrated, and filled with interesting reading for all who wish to keep in close touch with news of the nation and world. **Regular subscription price, $1.50 per year.**

In connection with The Tribune we offer to those who desire to secure the best magazines, illustrated weeklies and agricultural journals, the following splendid inducements:

	Regular Price One Year.	With Weekly Tribune, One Year.	With Tri-Weekly Tribune, One Year.
North American Review, New York City	$5.00	$5.00	$5.50
Harper's Magazine, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.50
Harper's Bazar, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.50
Harper's Weekly, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.50
Century Magazine, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.50
St. Nicholas Magazine, New York City	3.00	3.00	3.50
McClure's Magazine, New York City	1.00	1.30	1.95
Frank Leslie's Monthly, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.85
Munsey's Magazine, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.85
Success, New York City	1.00	1.35	2.00
Ledger Monthly, New York City	1.00	1.10	1.75
Puck, New York City	1.00	1.20	1.75
Judge, New York City	5.00	5.00	5.50
Leslie's Weekly, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.50
Review of Reviews, New York City	2.50	2.50	3.15
Scribner's Magazine, New York City	3.00	3.50	3.90
American Agriculturist, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.85
Rural New Yorker, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.75
Cosmopolitan Magazine, Irvington, N. Y.	1.00	1.25	1.90
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.	2.00	2.00	2.50
Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penn.	.50	1.00	1.50
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn.	3.00	3.00	3.50
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.	1.75	2.25	2.90
Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.	.50	1.00	1.50
New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	1.25	1.85
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	1.00	1.65
Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	1.00	1.65
Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	1.25	1.85
Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.	.50	1.00	1.50
Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio	.50	1.00	1.65
Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.	.50	1.00	1.65
Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00	1.50
Farm News, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00	1.50
Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky.	.50	1.00	1.60
The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.	.50	1.00	1.50
Tribune Almanac, 1901	.50	1.00	1.50
		1.10	1.60

Please send cash with order.

Those wishing to subscribe for more than one of the above publications in connection with The Tribune may remit at publishers' regular prices.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING WAGON

We use only the best of material. Has all up to date attachments. Splendid Finish. Price is right. We can make it an inducement for dealers to handle our work. We manufacture a full line of light pleasure vehicles. Send for catalogue and price list.

FULLER BUGGY CO., *Wholesale Manufacturers.*

JACKSON, MICH.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to obtain a patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,

(*Patent Attorneys,*)

Evans Building, - WASHINGTON, D. C.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR EYES.

A Handful OF GLASSES

will not help your eyesight if you wear them all unless your vision has been properly fitted. Here is just where our skill comes to your aid. If we trest your eyes you will be sure to get the right glasses and will have satisfaction in wearing them.

Eyes Examined Free.

HATHAWAY'S,

The Jewelers,

AND OPTICIANS.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, J. C. Commander, J. L. Sawyer, J. B. Flora, B. F. Spence, W. H. Weatherly and Bryant Freeman, Clerk and Tax Collector, R. A. Commander, Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson with A. C. Bell and P. H. Ives as Assistants; Attorney, J. B. Leigh; Street Commissioner J. F Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson Dr A F Aydlett Health Officer

Collector of Customs—Palemon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. S. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, W. S. Penick, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, ——— pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night,

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M W D, Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Grigg, W. M.; Dr. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; J. A. Hooper Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Selig and C. H. Gray, Stewards; L. C. Oakley, Tiler, Meets 1 st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; D. M. Simons, N. G; J P Simpson, V G; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; R E. Black, Financial Secretary; Twiddy, Treasurer

Talula Encampment No. 8; N. Garrett, C P. J. C. Simpson, H P.; T. T. Whitcomb, S. W; C W. Twiddy, J. W.; H O Hill, Scribe; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A C Garrett Sachem; E F Sawyer sr. Sagamore; F G Thompson, Jr, Sagamore; Wesley Williams' Prophet; W San Goodwin, Chief of Records, R. B. White, Jr. of R. Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. T. Spence, Keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy, Superior Court Clerk, W. Marney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Snoop; Board of Education: John D. Fulmer, Newton A Jones and John T. Davis.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.

Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

T. T. WHITCOMB, RENTAL AGENT, Office in the Carolinian Building.

E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

R. P. JENKINS,

*** Attorney-at Law, ***

CAROLINIAN BUILDING, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Business conducted with promptness and dispatch.

ISAAC M MEELKINS,

*** Attorney-at-Law. ***

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the District and Federa Courts. Collections promptly made.

HOTELS.

KEATON'S HOTEL,

W. H. KEATON, PROP.,

Main Street, Near Water

Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

BAY VIEW HOTEL

Sample Rooms and Hacks Free.

F. A. WHITE, Proprietor.

Fronting Edenton Bay, Edenton, N. C

MISCELLANEOUS.

N. G. GRANDY & CO.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

Agents for American Fertilizer Co's. HIGH CLASS

FERTILIZERS.

Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.

REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY. NORTH CAROLINA

FOR SALE!

30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE

the OLD FAIRGROUNDS, near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payments made easy

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Dec. 13 1900.

THROUGH THE STREETS.

Through the dim London morning
The soldiers rode away—
The crowd, in sable, round them;
The sky above them gray

Two strains of music played them,—
One mournful and one glad.
It was the mournful music,
That sounded the least sad.
—Ella Fuller Maitland.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

Note Melick's Christmas ad.

Our job presses are running merrily.

Real literary enjoyment is having time to read Marie Corelli—and then not doing it.

The years mellow us; not because we run out of temper, but because we run out of energy.

In chasing the purple cow of fancy man often gets hooked by the old brindle cow of fact.

Mrs. Laura O. Mitchell has opened a first-class Boarding House on Road St., near Main. Nicely furnished rooms and an excellent table.

Don't fail to add a drop or two of vanilla to a pot of chocolate. It is said to be a great improvement.

A handsome line of ladies' hosery in all the latest styles at Weisel's Elegant underware suits from 25c up. Also the latest in gentlemen's neck wear.

Capt. Jacob Wool, a prominent citizen of Edenton, died very suddenly on the evening of the 7th inst. He was 70 years of age.

Littleton Female College, one of the most prosperous schools in the South, solicits immediate correspondence with young ladies going off to school after Christmas.

Weisel is agent in this city for Humanic and World-known shoes for men. Also Zeigler Bro's shoes for adies and children.

The tug John S. Deering, hailing from Beaufort, S. C., bound from Elizabeth City homeward, was foundered off Cape Hatteras on the 5th inst. The crew was rescued, but the engineer was carried off by a giant wave.

The Board of Agriculture have decided to establish a fish hatchery at Avoca, Bertie county, and appropriated four thousand dollars for the plant. Dr. Capehart, John S. Cunningham and J. B. Coffield are appointed to arrange for the construction of the hatchery.

At the Annual Convention of the Baptists of North Carolina at Raleigh last week, $100,000 was pledged to be raised during the next year for educational purposes. At once $15,000 was subscribed. Among the subscribers were Chief Justice W. T. Faircloth $1,000, and $500 by E. F. Aydlett of Elizabeth City.

The Baptist State Convention Saturday decided that the organ of the denomination, the Biblical Recorder, should pass into the hands of a stock company. This is the 17th annual session. Next year the convention will meet in Winston, and the introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. W. C. Tyree, of Durham, with Rev. J. W Lynch, of Wake Forest, as alternate.

Three men in a boat on the Allegheny River, near Pittsburg, fell into the water the other night, and, not being able to swim, were in danger of drowning But a companion on the shore began lustily to sing "The Moonlight on the Lake," in order to encourage them. And, although there was no moonlight on the lake in sight, they were so anxious to join in the chorus that they forgot they couldn't swim, and kept up until they were rescued.—Ex.

An exchange states that the income of the State of Virginia this year from oysters exceeds $70,000 and next year an even larger sum is expected, with an increase yearly afterwards. It urges the next legislative committee on fish and fisheries to go to Virginia and study carefully the methods there employed to get revenue out of the oyster industry. This State ought to get a good revenue from the same source, but it can be gotten only after such a practical study.

Dun's report for week ending Dec. 8th furnishes the following:

"Business is progressing along conservative lines. It is without excitement and without great speculative activity, but with a confident undertone, which is to be explained largely by the fact that leading concerns in most of the great industries have orders booked to employ their machinery at nearly full capacity during months when curtailment is usual. This situation should quiet fears of bad shocks, such as some previous seasons have seen.

"Prices of commodities are generally steady, and holiday trade is brisk at all points. The South is particularly cheerful, with cotton firm and the rice crop coming in at very full prices.

Data, as condensed by an exchange, gleaned from the Report of the United States Fish Commission for 1899, show some interesting facts, relative to that industry, in the Albemarle District.

The shad fisheries of Hyde county show an increase of 183,820 pounds over the figures for 1890. The total for 1897 was 252,000 pounds, as against 68,180 pounds in 1890. Most of the shad credited to Hyde county are taken in the adjoining county of Dare, where the fishermen camp during the shad season. There was also an increase of 140,000 bushels in the oyster output. In point of capital invested Beaufort county ranks fifth, and maintains important fisheries on the Pamlico and Pungo rivers. The wholesale trade is centered at Washington. The principal apparatus in use is seines. Next to the seine in importance is the pound net. The total catch aggregated over 900,000 pounds. At Belhaven two oyster establishments are located, both engaged in shucking oysters for shipment, the output aggregating about 10,500 gallons, marketed in the Northern cities.

While Dare County is second in number of persons employed, it maintains first place in the value of products. This is due to the great value of the shad fisheries.

Chowan County is third in importance of its fisheries, the output amounting to 12,292,720 pounds, with a value of $112,787. The capital invested was $136,048. Of this amount, $40,365 was employed in the pound net fishery, representing 622 nets.

In Tyrrell County over $14,000 has been added to the capital invested, and $12,325 to the value of products. This improvement is largely due to an increase in apparatus, over 6,000 nets having been added to the equipment.

Washington County is principally noted for its pound net fishery, which employs 62 more nets than in 1890. The catch by this form of apparatus amounted to 754,178 pounds, valued at $14,652.

Craven County occupies a prominent position in the fisheries. The bulk of the catch on Neuse river is handled at New Bern; the quantity is estimated at 1,565,000 pounds, with an aggregate value of $69,600, and 50,754 gallons of oysters were shipped to Northern cities and as far west as Chicago.

Cotton seed, which was considered, a few years ago, a waste product, is worth this year to the growers more that fifty millions of dollars. And it is now being demonstrated that even the hulls of the seeds, which have heretofore gone to waste, are equal to and cheaper than wood pulp for paper. When this becomes an accomplished fact, commercially, more millions will be added to the income of our Southern farmers. Cotton lint may fall from present high prices, as it doubtless will do in the next two years, yet as a crop cotton will pay very handsomely. The South is coming.—Ex.

Goldsboro is moving in the direction of municipal ownership of water and lights. The experience of every town and city that has adopted municipal ownership has demonstrated that it is THE system.—Ex.

A word to the wise. Get a hump on thyself Betsy! Why should you lag behind the times? With lights that don't go out and with the other common civilizing necessities that a water-work system assures, your life will be much happier, my dear lady

On the 1st inst. Mr. James McPherson died at his home in Camden. He was in the 55th year of his age.

The Albemarle Dispatch at Hertford has suspended. It was a newsy little sheet.

The December term of Court here next week. Judge McNeil will preside.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 7:03 and will set to-night at 4:39.—Street improvements still continue.—The fewer airs some musicians can play the more they put on.—Col. Harvey Terry, of Cleveland, O., is in the city on business. He gave the Editor a social call. He is always a welcome visitor.—Miss Nannie Spruill died on Friday evening at her home on Bell Street.—The following occurred the other evening on Poindexter Street. "Say old man, I saw your wife to-day down town." "Did you? Why, where did you ever meet her?" "Never met her until this morning." "Then how in the world did you know her?" I recognized your neck tie."—The cry of human need should require our attention before anything else.—

Lives of great men now remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing; leave behind us,
Foot balls on the sands of time.

—By minding other people's business you are perhaps sometimes deterred from disastrous performances of your own.—Mr. C. R. Myers, of Atlantic City, N. J., who has been here on a few days visit has returned home.—Three things are boundless: The horizon, foolishness and love.—By the Rev. W. S. Fitch, on the 7th inst., Mr. F. W. Baker was united in wedlock here to Miss Jessie B. Jackson, of Washington, N. C. They will make Norfolk their future home.—The Christmas show windows are already making a gorgeous appearance.—A young man was heard to observe: "I saw a girl look into a mirror today and it broke." "The mirror?" he was asked. "No, her face. It broke into a smile" was his reply.—Miss Jessie Catharine Cromwell and Mr. John Walter Richardson were married here on the 6th. Both parties were from Norfolk.—The world is full of people who are smart, but have not really got practical sense.—

He occasioned a great deal of laughter
By naming his dog General Shafter,
And not Dewey. To-day
Folks have nothing to say,
For you see, it is several years after.

—Mr. William Griffin has accepted a position in the First National Bank, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Thomas White.—The oyster business is opening up very encouragingly.—The pulpit of the Baptist Church was eloquently filled by Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, a former very popular pastor here, on Sunday morning and evening.—Mr. Wilson Brothers succeeds Mr. P H. Ives on the police force.—Solicitor Geo. W. Ward attended Beaufort County Court last week, and, as usual, performed his duty very satisfactorily and successfully.—A large number of famous sea front were in market this week.—Miss Aggie Davis and Miss Addie Simmons, two charming young ladies from Currituck, have been spending several days here visiting the family of Dr. Ritter on Road Street.—Mr. Durant Gallop, who has been housed up by a broken leg is rapidly recovering.—Mr. G. R. Little's many friends here are glad to see that he has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to visit our city again.—Another meeting in the interest of the new railroad was held at the Court House on Tuesday night. It was fairly well attended.—The Odd Fellows gave a supper at their hall on Road Street last night.—C. W. Hollowell spent several days on business in Hertford last week.—Mr. Preston Carter, of Fairfield spent Sunday in the city.—Mr. Tom White, a former attache of the 1st National, now of Hertford, was a visitor here Saturday.—

The biggest boom don't always bring
The very biggest gains;
The little baby sometimes has
The very biggest pains.

—Read our clubbing arrangement with the Detroit Twice-a-Week Free Press.

Miss Kingsley and the Gorillas.

On the Gabun river Miss Mary Kingsley's guide one day called to her to creep quietly through the bushes and then she saw a family of five gorillas—an old male, three females and a young one. The guide sneezed, which alarmed the gorillas, and they fled with a bark and a howl, the old male swinging from bough to bough like an acrobat on a trapeze.

On another day Miss Kingsley and her two guides came suddenly upon a solitary male gorilla, who, as usual, had appropriated a forest glade as a park for his private enjoyment. Furious at the intrusion, the brute, instead of fleeing, came shambling toward them, growling fiercely. "Shoot him," whispered Miss Kingsley. "I dare not," said the guide, "until he comes quite close. I have only one gun. The other is out of order. If I miss, he will kill us."

The gorilla came nearer. Rearing himself on his hind legs he beat his breast and roared, just as Du Chaillu described long ago. Then, running forward, he stopped and roared again and again ran forward until quite close. Then the guide fired and the gorilla dropped dead.—Chambers' Journal.

Interested.

Mrs. Newrich—I never can remember how many cards to leave when calling.

Old Gentleman—The rules are very simple, madam. You hand one to the servant and then on departing leave as many on the plate as there are adult members of the family, adding two of your husband's cards and occasionally dumping in a few more for good measure. Do not be niggardly in dealing out cards, as that suggests vulgar poverty.

"I am very much obliged. Are you a professor of etiquette?"

"No, madam. I am Mr. Bristol, the card manufacturer."—Exchange.

Explained.

"This," said the drug clerk, "is a most wonderful hair renewer. It's our own preparation.

"Well, give me a bottle," said the baldheaded man. "But, say, come to think of it, why don't you use it? You're pretty bald yourself."

"I can't use it. You see, I'm the 'before using' clerk. The 'after using' clerk is out at lunch. You should see him."—Philadelphia Press.

Shakespearean Authority.

"This expression of yours, Miss De Muir," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric, who had been examining her essay, "is exceedingly faulty. You say 'It made the very air sick.' How can you think of the atmosphere being sick?"

"It seems to me," replied Miss De Muir, "I have read somewhere of an ill wind."—Chicago Tribune.

Ancient Cast Steel.

The manufacture of cast steel in India can be traced back for over 2,000 years, while there are also examples of wrought iron work nearly as old. Near Delhi, close to the Kutub, there is an enormous wrought iron pillar which weighs ten tons and is thought to be over 1,800 years old.—Chicago Chronicle.

For Exchange.

Excellent dwelling, 6 roomed residence, all papered and painted, large cellar, on lot 50 bp 100, in Manchester, N. H., city of 50,000 inhabitants, near manufacturing center. in exchange for house and lot in Elizabeth City. Address R. P. Jenkins. Carolinian Bldg. Elizabeth City, N. C.

FULMER & CO.

SOME THINGS GOOD TO EAT.

Note the good things to eat now on hand at our store: Finest Hams and Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We have the choicest Blended Coffees, Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Vermont Maple Syrup and the very Finest Creamery Butter.

Telephone 17.

Stop A Minute!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made inthis section. They are well bound and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

Orient Autogos

Orient MOTOR Bicycle

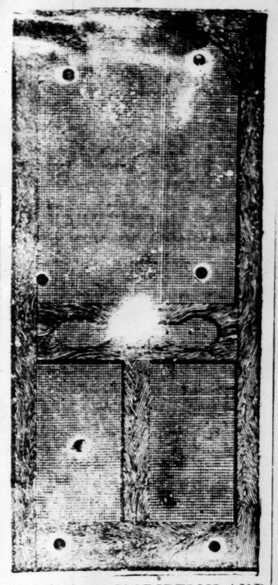
the annihilator of head winds and high hills is ready for immediate delivery. Ready first—remember that! A little care and a little judgment is all that is needed to successfully operate. A small fraction of a cent covers the expense per mile. Will go as fast as the swift desire or the slow require. Think of it. One continuous, gladsome coast.

Prices, $280 with 1½ h. p. Gasolene Motor
$300 " 2½ " " "
$315 " 2½ " " "
$325 " 3½ " " "

WALTHAM MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

ORIENT BICYCLES
ORIENT MOTOR BICYCLES
ORIENT AUTOGOS
ORIENT AUTOMOBILES

Screens to Order



SEND FOR DISCRIPTION AND PRICES TO

Kramer Bros & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders are promptly filled.

☞ All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

JOHN F. ROBERTS

Clothes Cleaner & Dyer,

No. 48 Water St. Over Leigh's Barber Shop.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Cleans and Dyes old Clothes.

PRICES MODERATE.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's.

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents.

THE MAJORITY RULES,

IN THE LONG RUN

The Majority is Always Right.

In 1899 100,000 People in all parts of the world selected the

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

as the BEST Company. No other company in the world came within 30,000 of this figure.

The NEW-YORK LIFE increased its Insurance in Force during 1899 by $118,000,000, as against $81,000,000 of the next largest company.

WILL YOU DISPUTE THE WORLD'S VERDICT?

The New-York Life Ins. Agency,

Carolinian Bldg. Box B. Elizabeth City. N. C.

"MORE ABOUT THEM."

BOOKS at surprisingly low prices and in great variety. Standard authors in neat bindings. Illustrated editions. Poets and popular authors in dainty bindings. A large line of "Handy Volume" editions — small, inexpensive, but attractive, in white and gold and colors. The best from different publishers and a large assortment. Books of "Drawings" by Gibson, Johnson and others. Boy's Books—interesting and instructive. Girls Books—written especially for them. Toy Books—Big and little picture books in endless variety.

BIBLES—Special attention to this line enables us to offer extra values. We are showing a variety of styles and prices. Our $1.00 Teacher's Bible is exceedingly good value.

GAMES AND BLOCKS—Ranging in price from 5c to $3 50. The good new ones and the old favorites.

DOLLS. Our family is a large one and variously assorted. Some are large, some small. Some dressed, some undressed, and all are pleasing and properly priced.

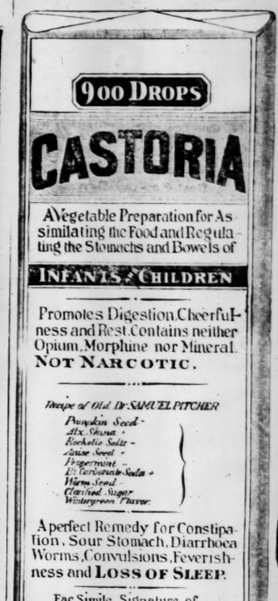
TOYS. We have always been headquarters for Santa Claus, and he has again commissioned us to supply your wants. We can do it. Every sort and kind of toy.

We Continue Our Plan

of arranging values, but on a more complete scale. We display assortments of goods at 5-10-15-25.

Our arrangement will expedite your Xmas buying and enable you to make your money procure your wants.

P. W. MELICK.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WE AIM to have our Clothing THE BEST that can be made.

OUR Suits and Overcoats Are Ready-to-Wear

They have what is lacking in ordinary Ready-made Clothing—the workmanship that keeps the garment shapely, the proper set to the collar; every part right. We have very good reason to believe that our fabrics are the most fashionable and exclusive in the city.

There is no other store that can clothe you as stylishly and as serviceably as we can, and at so little price.

M. WEISEL,

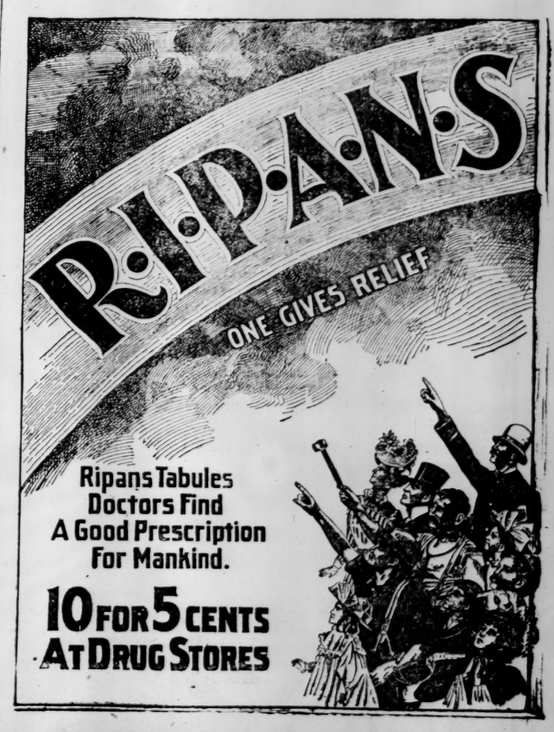
Elizabeth City, N. C.

A Good BREAKFAST TABLE MAKES A HAPPY HOME

and you will have a good breakfast table, and save money besides, if you purchase your Groceries from

W. J. WOODLEY,

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.



You're Gambling!

It's too risky, this gambling with your cough. You take the chance of its wearing off. Don't!

The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the game's lost. Take some of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the gambling and the cough.

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I ran down from 138 to 98 pounds. I raised blood, and never expected to get off my bed alive. I then read of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and began its use. I commenced to improve at once. I am now back to my old weight and in the best of health."—CHAS. E. HARTMAN, Gibbstown, N. Y., March 3, 1899.

You can now get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in a 25 cent size, just right for an ordinary cold. The 50 cent size is better for bronchitis, croup, whooping-cough, asthma, and the grip. The dollar size is best to keep on hand, and is most economical for long-standing cases.

Cannon Ball Blasting.

A year or so ago an old cannon ball was about the most useless object known, fit for nothing but old iron. Now it has a commercial value. Last fall the United States Government, which now uses only pointed steel cannon balls in its work of benevolent assimilation, sold off a lot of round iron cannon balls of various sizes.

A smart Yankee discovered that these balls were useful in rock quarries. Now the workmen simply drop a few small cannon balls into the cleft and "joggle" the partly loosened block back and forth with their crowbars. At every movement the balls drop lower until larger ones can be inserted. By and by the block rolls out, completely severed. And then it is rolled away on cannon balls instead of wooden rollers, the advantage being that they will roll in every direction, while a block on wooden rollers can only go straight ahead or back.

Tennyson's Table Manners.

Once when Tennyson turned up in Oxford during the long vacation the Max Muellers asked him to dinner and breakfast. The dinner did not go off well because the fish sauce was not to the poet's liking, and the breakfast next morning was a domestic catastrophe for the hostess, who saw him whip off the cover of the hot dish only to exclaim, "Mutton chops—the staple dish of every bad inn in England!" It was to the Professor, too, that Tennyson declared that the only advantage of the Laureateship was that he generally received the liver-wing of chicken.—London Chronicle.

Nobody commends idle curiosity for looking for work.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

The nearest approach of a comet to the earth observed was in 1770, when one approached to within 1,400,000 miles of our planet.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

China has a coast line of about 2500 miles.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

What a man owes to himself is usually paid first.

Have you ever experienced the joyful sensation of a good appetite? You will if you chew Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

Experience is the best teacher, and the most expensive.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The hour of adversity seems to contain more than sixty minutes.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The Passing of the Prairie Dog.

Passengers on the "Q" system who have ridden the better part of a day through western Nebraska and eastern Colorado will remember the prairie dog. He is numerous in that section of the country. He lives in villages and the villages are as close together as the villages of certain parts of Europe.

But the prairie dog has had his day. The Agricultural Department says he must go. Mr. Wilson has decided that the dogs kill the grass and ruin good grazing land. "Tama Jim" has little of the love of picturesqueness in his make-up. He is eminently practical, and his philanthropy is of the type which seeks to make two blades of grass grow instead of one. Therefore he proposes to relegate the prairie dog to the picture books and to the stuffed specimens of the museum along with the buffalo.

Mr. Wilson's chemists have discovered a mixture which will make whole villages fight for the first bite, but which at the last stingeth like a serpent and biteth like an adder. Under its influence the hole that knows the prairie dog will know it no more forever. The frisky, nervous, barking little beast will join the innumerable caravan of prairie dogs who have gone before.

There will be more grass when the prairie dog is gone, and therefore more cattle. There will be less breaking of the legs of the cowboy's ponies, and the rattlesnake will live alone in the hole until the summons comes to him also. As nature abhors a vacuum so does civilization despise a "varmint"—save in the shape of the human form divine.—Des Moines (Iowa) News.

A Cat Weather Prophet.

Mr. John J. Seguine, of Rossville, S. I., has a cat named Susan that is more than a weather vane. Susan is a prophet. She never falls, when the wind is about to shift, to inform her master of the fact.

Her method is to go to the side of the store-room corresponding to the direction toward which the wind is about to veer, rise on her hind feet and scratch the wall, counter, shelf or whatever her fore feet happen to touch. For instance: The wind was one day blowing violently from the southeast. Mr. Seguine said that it was about to shift to the northwest. He was laughed at. "Look at Susan," was his reply. She was scratching away for dear life in the northwest corner of the store-room. The change came.—New York World.

WOES OF WORKERS.

The American man or woman is industrious. Our leisure class is small, our working world very large. Many of our leading citizens of great wealth are hard workers. Our laboring classes are found in herds and hordes in the "hives of industry." What is all this work for? In most cases it is for daily bread, in many for maintenance of others. Great numbers also work to acquire wealth. Some for great commercial prominence. Some to preserve intact a splendid inheritance. Necessity, generosity and ambition are the inspiration of all classes of industry, and the object of every one falls to the ground when ill-health attacks him.

Maintaining health is the most vital thing in the world for workers of every class, and the usefulness of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, as a strengthener of the constitutional and vital powers, is beyond all question. This great remedy enters into partnership with Nature and helps human beings do their work without giving up to premature decay. The strain of work is on the minds of some, on the bodies of others, but the nourishing of either, or both, is in the nerves and blood. Nervura acts directly on the fountains of health and its strengthening power is wonderful.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA

for the Blood and Nerves.

What does the worker do when some chronic trouble manifests itself? He takes some stimulant or something which is designed for temporary effect, and simply weakens his already overworked system. How different from this is the work of Nervura! How beautiful its support to the natural powers! Without shock of any kind its purely vegetable elements seek out the weak spots and build them up. Immediately the circulation of the blood improves and the sluggish elements are expelled. The nerves are quieted, the quality of the blood is enriched and the new and strengthening tide communicates itself to every muscle of the body.

Mr. JOHN D. SMITH, Electrician for the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., of Lynn, Mass., says:

"When a man has been sick and is cured, it is his duty to tell others about it, that they, too, may get well. Three years ago I had been working almost night and day, could not eat regularly, and got only a few hours' sleep at night. No man can stand that long, and I soon began to be prostrated. I could not sleep when I tried, and my food would not stay on my stomach. I was in a terrible condition, and was much alarmed.

"I went to doctors, but they did me no good. Learning of the wonderful good done by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to try it. It cured me completely of all my complaints. I eat heartily and sleep well, thanks to this splendid medicine. I believe it to be the best remedy in existence."

Dr. Greene, Nervura's discoverer, will give all health seekers his counsel free of charge. His office is at 35 West 14th Street, New York City, and his advice may be secured by personal call or by letter through the mail; no charge is made in either case. The worn-out in body, mind, or sexual powers will get prompt help from Dr. Greene. His advice is absolutely confidential and is free to all.

THE MESSAGE

President Favors Reduction of War Taxation and Increase of Regular Army.

MUST HOLD PHILIPPINES

The President's Message to Congress Says That the Philippine Islands Are to Be Held as Part of the Territory of the United States—A Stable Government Will Be Organized as Soon as Conditions Will Allow—The Message Renews Pledge to Oppose All Schemes of Territorial Conquest, Demands the Open Door in China, Favors Ship Subsidies For Fostering the American Merchant Marine, Recommends the Construction of an Interoceanic Canal, Commends the Financial Legislation of Last Session, and Reviews Our Relations With Foreign Powers—A Promise That Cuba is Soon to Be Turned Over to the Cubans.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley's message, transmitted and read to the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, is, in part, as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"At the outgoing of the old and incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period in our history.

"The Republic was never so strong, because never so strongly intrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The Constitution, with few amendments, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more extended citizenship. Popular government has demonstrated in its one hundred and twenty-four years of trial here its stability and security, and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights."

The President refers to the growth of the population of the country and then takes up the Chinese problem, which he says is the dominant question in our foreign relations. Apart from this, our relations with other Powers have been happy.

The President tells at great length the story of the uprising in China, which he says had been fomenting for three years. He recites the measures taken to protect the legations in Pekin, the attack upon the envoys, the taking of the Tako forts, the siege of the legations and their relief, with the fighting at Tien-Tsin. He then states the policy of the United States. Our declared aims, he says, involved no war against the Chinese nation. He continues:

"We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China, and preventing a spread of the disorders or their recurrence."

After reviewing the negotiations with the Powers for the purpose of restoring peace to China, to preserve Chinese territorial entity and to protect all trade and treaty rights, the President says:

"The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the Powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the Empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives."

The "year of the Paris Exposition" is referred to as "fruitful in occasions for displaying the good will that exists between this country and France." He adds: "Apart from the Exposition several occasions for showing international good will occurred. The inauguration in Paris of the Lafayette Monument, presented by the school children of the United States, and the designing of a commemorative coin by our mint and the presentation of the first piece struck to the President of the Republic, were marked by appropriate ceremonies, and the Fourth of July was especially observed in the French capital."

The President then says that good will prevails in our relations with the German Empire. Our relations with Great Britain continue friendly. While vexatious questions arose through the war in South Africa they were all settled amicably. He then takes up the Alaska boundary dispute and says that the modus vivendi of October, 1899, is at best an unsatisfactory make-shift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which the United States are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska.

"In this relation," he continues, "I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian. A convention to that end has been before the Senate for some two years, but as no action has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet."

The President refers to the demand of Italy for reparation for the lynching of Italians at Tallulah, and says:

"I renew the urgent recommendations I made last year that the Congress appropriately confer upon the Federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the Federal Government may be involved, and I invite action upon the bills to accomplish this which were introduced in the Senate and House." He recommends that Congress make gracious provision for indemnity to the Italian sufferers in the same form and proportion as heretofore.

He then strongly condemns lynching, and quotes from his inaugural address as follows: "Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government secure y rests."

The President briefly reviews the progress which Japan has made and says it shows the competence of the Japanese to hold a foremost place among modern peoples.

The President announces the ratification of the treaty of The Hague by sixteen Powers and the appointment as members of the Arbitration Court former President Harrison, Chief Justice Fuller, Attorney-General Griggs, and former Senator Gray.

He then commends the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. He says overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. He urges the Senate to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer trea y.

The President says: "Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain, in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into abeyance by reason of the late war. I feel that we should not suffer to pass any opportunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence, and to enhance the mutual benefits of that commercial intercourse which is natural between the two countries."

He then states that inasmuch as the Treaty of Peace did not include all the islands in the Philippine group he directed the negotiation of a supplementary treaty whereby Spain renounces all claims to the islands in question in consideration of the sum of $100,000.

The President recommends legislation to pay American citizens' claims against Spain for losses during the Cuban war.

He says that our claim upon the Government of the Sultan for reparation for injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere give promise of early and satisfactory settlement.

On the subjects of reciprocity treaties under the Tariff act the President says:

"The policy of reciprocity so manifestly rests upon the principles of international equity and has been so repeatedly approved by the people of the United States that there ought to be no hesitation in either branch of the Congress in giving to it full effect."

He mentions that clamorous demands are made upon some foreign Governments for legislation specifically hostile to American interests.

He observes that "should these demands prevail I shall communicate with the Congress with the view of advising such legislation as may be necessary to meet the emergency."

The Exposition of the resources and products of the Western Hemisphere to be held at Buffalo next year promises important results not only for the United States, but for the other participating countries, declares the President. That responses are made with such promptitude and accuracy as to elicit flattering encomiums.

The President then announces that the surplus revenues for the year ended June 30, 1900, was $79,527,068.18. In view of this he recommends legislation to reduce the war tax by $30,000,000.

He exhibits in detail the sources of revenue and amounts contributed by each. He then adds: "Because of the excess of revenues over expeditures the Secretary of the Treasury was enable to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of $36,544,556.06. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $580,000,000, and the expeditures $500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of $80,000,000.

"I recommend that the Congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of $30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

"I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character."

The President goes into the condition of the Treasury and the various operations of the financial department, and declares:

"It will be the duty, as I am sure it will be the disposition, of the Congress, to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold."

He commends the financial act of 1900, declares that its good effect, so far as it relates to the modification of the banking law, is apparent, and on the subject of further legislation says:

"The party in power is committed to such legislation as will better make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections."

The President discusses briefly the condition of American shipping and says:

"In again urging immediate action by the Congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade I direct attention to the recommendation on the subject in previous messages and particularly to the opinion expressed in the message of 1899:

"'I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.'"

On the subject of trusts the President says: "In my last annual message to the Congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"'It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several States is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained, and that means may be found for the Congress, within the limitations of its constitutional power, so to supplement an effective code of State legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred. The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the Congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

"'Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are within Federal jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by the Congress.'"

On the subject of the Philippines the President continues: "In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibilities of the future government of those islands rests with the Congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme.

"No contrary expression of the will of the Congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

"Progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of stragetic action, operating only by the methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare, which while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self-government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to them."

In his instruction to the commission the President laid down these general rules: That in all cases the municipal officers who administer the local affairs of the people are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties they are to receive the offices in preference to any others.

"It will be the duty of the Commission," says the President, "to make a thorough investigation into the titles to the large tracts of land held or claimed by individuals or by religious orders; into the justice of the claims and complaints made against such landholders by the people of the island or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and peaceable measures a just settlement of the controversies and redress of wrongs which have caused strife and bloodshed in the past.

"The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of Congress approved April 22, 1900, is in successful operation," declares the President. "The courts have been established. The Governor and his associates working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success."

The President quotes from Governor Wood's speech in calling the Cuban Constitutional Convention to order, in which he says that the constitution must be adequate to secure a stable, orderly and free government.

Congress is specifically urged to authorize the laying of a cable connecting this country with the new possessions in the Pacific, and extending this line from Manila to Japan.

The message then discusses the army. The present strength of the army is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 25,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next the present volunteer force will be discharged and the regular army wil be reduced to 2447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men.

"We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine Islands for some time to come. It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the President should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft Commission believe will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerillas, assassins and ladrones than our own soldiers."

A very satisfactory settlement has been made of the long-pending question of the manufacture of armor plate. A reasonable price has been secured and the necessity for a Government armor plant avoided.

"I approve of the recommendations of the Secretary for new vessels and for additional officers and men, which the required increase of the navy makes necessary. I commend also the establishment of a national naval reserve and of the grade of Vice-Admiral. Provision should be made for suitable rewards for special merit."

The attention of the Congress is called by the President to the report of the Secretary of the Interior touching the necessity for the further establishment of schools in the Territory of Alaska, and favorable action is invited thereon.

In conclusion the President says: "In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in Government expenditures and appropriations; and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen, confidence. It will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion. Our growing possessions bring with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts, nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that foundation of our Government is liberty; its superstructure peace.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, December 3, 1900."

Quarrel Ends in a Triple Tragedy.

At Parkdale, Ark., the two Killian brothers, merchants, having had a previous falling out with Station Agent Phillips about railroad business, went to his boarding house and called him out. After exchanging a few words all drew pistols. The three men were killed almost instantly.

Convicts Killed by Falling Wall.

Four convicts, two white and two colored, were killed and several others were injured by the falling of a wall which they were removing at the old prison in Nashville, Tenn.

Business Part of Fulton, Ky., Burned.

A fire destroyed the business part of Fulton, Ky., a town of 7000 inhabitants. The property destroyed included the postoffice, opera house, hotel and stores, in which twenty well-known firms were doing business. The blaze is supposed to have been started by robbers. The loss will reach over $250,000.

Kruger Will Not Visit Berlin.

Emperor William will not receive former President Kruger, so the Boer chieftain's visit to Berlin has been abandoned.

Political Notes.

The Republicans will have a majority of five on join ballot in the Nebraska Legislature.

Incomplete returns in California show the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, exempting Church property from taxation.

The people of Maine are much concerned over the probability that they will lose one of their four Representatives in Congress by the new ratio.

William J. Bryan received 474,882 votes in Ohio, the same number he did on the Democratic ticket in 1896, when he also got 2612 Populist votes.

In a speech at the Union League dinner in Philadelphia, President McKinley gave credit to others than Republicans for the victory won in the national election.

George F. Washburn, of Boston, has issued an appeal to the "reformers of the country" to form a new party, to be composed of all the elements that supported Bryan in the last campaign.

The Social Democrats in Massachusetts, who polled 8262 votes for Governor in 1899, nearly doubled that vote in the recent election, and will probably be entitled to a place on the official ballot hereafter without the necessity of nomination papers.

Coal Boat Collision Cost $100,000.

The Tom Dodsworth and Volunteer, both Pittsburg towboats, collided twenty miles above Huntingford, W. Va. Almost thirty boats, containing 600,000 bushels of coal, sank. The loss is $100,000.

Boers Seek Homes in America.

Inquiry has been made on behalf of more than 500 Boer families now in exile at Lorenzo Marques, for the purpose of learning whether or not the United States would welcome them as settlers and citizens.

Indian Marauders Turned Back.

A band of over 200 Navajoes and Apaches, who have been slaughtering game and starting fires on the Gila forest reservation, have been returned without trouble to the reservation in Arizona by twenty mounted police from Fort Defiance.

An Effort to Corner Gold.

Mr. Alfred Beit, of London, is said to be working hard on the most ambitious project of the age. He aims to consolidate the leading gold mines of the world and control the entire production of the standard metal.

CONGRESS IN SESSION

Members Listen to the Reading of the President's Message.

MEETING OF HANNA AND JONES

The Opening Day Was Devoted to Swearing in New Members and the Reading of the Message—First Bills Introduced Relate to Congressional Reapportionment and Army Reorganization

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress began Monday. A notable meeting on the floor of the Senate just before the session opened was that between Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, the Chairmen, respectively, of the Republican and Democratic National Committees. They exchanged cordial greetings.

When the gavel of President Pro Tem Frye fell at 12 o'clock sixty-one Senators were present.

Chaplain Milburn invoked the divine blessing. Then the roll was called, and Senator Proctor handed in the credentials of his colleague, Senator Dillingham, just elected, and he was sworn in.

Senator Dolliver, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gear, of Iowa, could not be sworn in because the Senate did not officially know Senator Gear was dead.

Senators Hoar and Cockrell were appointed a committee to join a similar committee of the House to wait upon the President.

The Senate re-assembled at 1.45. Major Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, appeared with the President's message. Secretary Bennett, of the Senate, at once began the reading of the document.

The Senate, at 3.45, upon motion of Mr. Allison, adjourned as an additional mark of respect for the memory of Senator Gear and Senator Davis.

The opening of the session in the House was brilliant, but not exciting. The proceedings were purely formal, including the reception and reading the President's message.

The deaths of Representative Daly of New Jersey, and Hoffecker, of Delaware, and Senators Davis, of Minnesota, and Gear, of Iowa, were announced.

Secretary Root's bill for the reorganization of the army was introduced by Chairman Hull, of the Military Committee, and at once referred to that committee.

A bill was introduced by Representative Crumpacker, "making an apportionment of representatives in Congress under the eleventh census." The bill provides for an increase of membership from 357 to 365.

All the members-elect were then sworn in except Mr. Connor, of Iowa.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, called attention to the fact that Representative Dolliver's resignation had been tendered to take effect December 1, and that therefore Mr. Connor had been elected to fill a vacancy which did not exist at the time of the election. He cited a court decision to show that a resignation to take effect at a future date was not a resignation in fact. Thereupon, the Speaker stated that Mr. Connor would step aside until the protest shall be disposed of.

FORMER CADET BOOZ DEAD.

Alleged Victim of Hazing at West Point Expires in Agony.

Philadelphia (Special).—Oscar L. Booz, a former cadet at West Point Military Academy, who had been lying at the point of death at his home in Bristol, Penn., suffering from injuries which his parents claim were the result of hazing at the academy over two years ago, died in agony. The cause of death was throat consumption.

It is alleged by the young man's father that tabasco sauce was poured down his son's throat while the cadets were hazing him. The father also claims that red pepper was thrown in the youth's eyes, hot grease poured on his bare feet, a tooth knocked out, and other fiendish methods of torture indulged in. The young man never would divulge the names of the cadets who ill-treated him.

Statement by Colonel Mills.

West Point, N. Y. (Special).—Colonel Albert M. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, issued a statement regarding the Booz hazing case. Colonel Mills said the charges that young Booz was atrociously hazed while he was a cadet at the Military Academy are untrue and ridiculous.

CHICAGO EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE.

Seventeen Injured—Railroad Power House Destroyed—Loss of $100,000.

Chicago (Special).—Five lives were lost and seventeen men and women were more or less seriously injured by an explosion in the power house of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in Kinzie street. The building was destroyed and a railroad coach wrecked.

The property loss to the road will not be far from $100,000. The power house was practically reduced to a ruin, two sides being blown completely out and the costly electric plant was nearly torn to pieces.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery, the boilers having been inspected by the insurance companies only recently, and being reported in perfect order.

Football Fatality.

L. Trumbull Kelly, captain of the Johnstown football team and a former substitute on the Yale eleven, died in the hospital at Johnstown, Penn., as the result of injuries received on the gridiron in a game with the Indiana Normal School team. Kelly's skull was fractured.

Senator Stewart in Republican Ranks.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has had his name placed on the Republican caucus list. He has been a Silver party man for the last eight years.

News of the Toilers.

Several glassblowers of Woodbury, N. J., have been laid off owing to a scarcity of orders just at present.

Some 54,417 men were employed in the electrical industry of Germany in 1898, as compared with 26,321 in 1895.

One thousand workmen in the mills of the American Steel and Wire Company, at Newburg, Ohio, have been laid off.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers pays its president and three vice-presidents respectively $3000, $1500, $1300 and $1200 a year.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, granted 2000 miners of Hopkins County, Ky., permission to strike for higher wages.

The street railway system of Key West, Fla., is tied up by a strike. The cigar workers will give financial aid to the striking street employes. The company threatens to withdraw from the city.

The total number of people on Krupp's pay roll on the 1st of January, 1900, was 41,750, of whom 25,133 are at Essen, Germany, the town which his grandfather established in 1810.

The Laugh Cure.

New York's Sorosis has decided that laughter is the best remedy for indigestion. If one of the gentle members shows a dyspeptic temper hereafter it is to be hoped that the other members will remember the club's discovery and merrily laugh her back to a better humor. But, alas! Sorosis doesn't go deep enough into the subject. Let us have some facts and figures for our healthful guidance.

If a titter will digest a herring, how loud a guffaw will it take to make a Welsh rabbit harmless?

If a Vassar girl's sponge cake can be neutralized by peals of laughter, how strong a cachinnatory infusion will it take to reduce a double helping of midnight lobster to a condition of digestive desuetude?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The sharp man is addicted to pointed remarks.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man who steals a watch deserves to wind up in jail.

The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a ceaseless treadmill of work.

How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system all unstrung!

One day she is wretched and utterly miserable; in a day or two she is better and laughs at her fears, thinking there is nothing much the matter after all; but before night the deadly backache reappears, the limbs tremble, the lips twitch—it seems as though all the imps of Satan were clutching her vitals; she goes to pieces and is flat on her back.

No woman ought to arrive at this terrible state of misery, because these symptoms are a sure forerunner of womb troubles. She must remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is almost an infallible cure for all female ills, such as irregularity of periods, which cause weak stomach, sick headache, etc., displacements and inflammation of the womb, or any of the multitudes of illnesses which beset the female orgapism.

Mrs. Gooden wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letter tells the result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe that your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb, and inflammation of the ovaries. I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then, after nearly two months, the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and medicines alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine. I have gained twelve pounds during the last two months and am better in every way. Thanking you for your kind advice and attention, I remain. Yours gratefully,

"MRS. E. J. GOODEN, Ackley, Iowa."

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly receiving, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Servant in One Family For Years.

In these days of constant change among household servants, it is rather remarkable to read of a Chicago domestic who has lived with one family for fifty-four years. Mary Cuthbert entered the service of the Steel family in 1846, when she was but eighteen years old. Her first position in the family was that of nurse; then, when the children grew up, she was advanced to cook, and later became housekeeper. At the recent home science contest in Chicago she won the prize for the period of longest service in one family.

Why They Were There.

"I am here, gentlemen," explained the pickpocket to his fellow prisoners, "as a result of a moment of abstraction."

"And I," said the incendiary, "because of an unfortunate habit of making light of things."

"And I," chimed in the forger, "on account of a simple desire to make a name for myself."

"And I," added the burglar, "through nothing but taking advantage of an opening which was offered in a large mercantile establishment in town."—Tit-Bits.

Florida, Cuba and the South, Mexico and California.

The Southern Railway, the great Trunk Line of the South, offers the most perfect service for reaching the principal cities and resorts of the South, Southwest and the Pacific Coast. Three through trains daily operating perfect dining-car service, with through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, New York to New Orleans, Atlanta, Memphis, Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Aiken, Augusta, Asheville, Chattanooga, Nashville. Pullman tourist sleeping car Washington to San Francisco without change, January 14, 1901, New York and Florida Limited resumes service between New York and St. Augustine. Finest train in the world, composed exclusively of composite dining, library, observation, compartment drawing room and sleeping cars, electric-lighted, steam heated. Address New York Ticket Offices, 271 B'way, or Alex. S. Thweatt, East. Pass. Agt., 195 B'way.

A soft answer may turn away wrath, but sometimes it comes hard.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Nevada is the most sparsely settled region within the United States.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The Fire Department of Chicago has ninety-eight steam fire engines.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Safest, surest cure for all throat and lung troubles. People praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

LIBBY'S EXTRACT of BEEF

Made without regard to economy. We use the best beef, get all the essence from it, and concentrate it to the uttermost.

In an ounce of our extract there is all the nutrition of many pounds of beef. To get more nutriment to the ounce is impossible. Few extracts have as much.

Our booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," tells many ways to use beef extract. It gives recipes for luncheon and the chafing dish. Send your address for it.

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY
Chicago

Don't Stop Tobacco Suddenly

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURE is the only cure that Really Cures, and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is for cigars and fine chewing. At all druggists, or by mail prepaid, $1.00 a box, 3 boxes, $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

Worms IN CHILDREN are a veritable demon and must be removed or serious results follow. The medicine which for 60 years has held the record of successfully ridding children of these pests is **Frey's Vermifuge**—made entirely of vegetable products, containing no calomel. IT ACTS AS A TONIC. 25 cts. at druggists, or by mail. E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

To W. C. T. U. Workers

with unselfish devotion pouring your noblest efforts into the lap of a great, helpful, many-sided purpose of noble women, send for details. $17,500 OFFER. THE DELINEATOR, 7 to 17 W. 13th St., New York.

CANVASSERS WANTED 30, 40 and 50 per cent. Commissions Paid

Let selling our high grade Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. References required. Business established 54 years. THE M. H. HARMAN CO., Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treat